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Ottawa, Week by Week

(By DEAN WILSON)

Realism in Ottawa

It must be reported at this time that backstage in Ottawa there is no attempt to conceal the truth that the domestic problems of Canada must be solved just as much by internal co-operation as international co-operation must exist for the solution of currrent problems on the world scene, if peace and plenty are to be the rewards of victory in World War II, with this being the spirit which has been brought into the meetings of the Dominion-Provincial Conferences in Ottawa where another such momentous gathering is starting the year's initial weeks of 1946. In fact, whispers heard in this capital have insinuated that a definite settlement of this nation's domestic issues resulting from these Dominion-Provincial discussions will result in a surprising degree of agreement, though the time and amount of unanimity may indicate some sharp differences of opinion which one estimate has hinted may be as much as $100,000,000 between the offers of the Federal Government and the wishes of the various Provincial Governments.

However, it is emphasized in Ottawa that, while Provincial and Municipal needs have been curtailed considerably wherever possible in the last few years in order to free as much as possible for the Federal Government's financial war requirements, yet the outlays of the Federal Government in these crucial years and the "pay as you go" policy during the war have been startling, so that the drain on the average man and woman across Canada in taxation has been amazingly heavy. This may have been alright with the average man and woman when money was freely circulated and earned in these past few "boom" years, but plain realism dictates that it may be an entirely different story when the "bubble" may burst in their faces and the "dance of the dollars" may become an outdated tune, with initial fears of unemployment having already appeared in some sections of this country.

These enormous outlays of the Federal Government can be realized when it is reported that in the first year after Confederation, 1868, Canada's total revenue was $13,687,928, per capita revenue $3.90, total expenditure $14,071,689, per capita expenditure $4.01, net debt at end of year $75,757,135, and net debt per capita $21.58. In the first year of World War II, 1939, Canada's total revenue was $502,171,354, per capita revenue $44.57 total expenditure $553,063,098, per capita expenditure $49.09 net debt at end of year $3,152,559,314, and net debt per capita $279.80. But, in the latest official figures of such matters, it is reported in Ottawa that Canada's total revenue in 1944 was $2,765,481,945, per capita revenue $240.34, total expenditure $5,322,717,737, per capita expenditure $462.58, net debt at end of year $8,740,084,893, and net debt per capita $659.57. These figures are authentic and speak loudly.

During the war years the financial position of the provinces had shown continuously improvement, and the most important change in the financial framework of the provincial revenue structure was the stabilization of provincial revenues by the provisions of the Dominion-Provincial Taxation Agreement Act, 1942, whereby each province agreed to vacate the personal income and corporation tax fields during the war, and a certain readjustment period thereafter in return for a Dominion subsidy equal to either, first, the province's revenue from these sources during fiscal year ended nearest Dec. 31, 1940; or, second, the province's net debt service cost for same period, with a further provision of the Act guaranteeing provincial gasoline tax rev-

9th VICTORY LOAN CANVASSERS MEET

A meeting of the Delia and district Victory Loan Association was held in the Village Hall on Wednesday last, January 9th. Wm. Gibson, chairman of the organization, presided, and there was a crowded attendance.

In his opening remarks, the chairman gave some figures with respect to the drive for the 9th Victory Loan, in which he revealed that a total of $179.350.00 had been subscribed, the number of individual purchasers being 300. Speaking of the good job done by the salesmen throughout the whole nine loans, he gave the total amount sold as $892,700.00. Reference was also made to the war effort of the community as a whole; the work of the local Red Cross, the Delia Ladies' Work Room Committee of the Red Cross, the Majestic-Farrell-Lake W. I., and the local Victory Club being especially mentioned.

At the close of the chairman's address, a discussion arose regarding the disposition of certain balances remaining from commissions earned by the salesmen and turned in for the furtherance of community war services. Two proposals came before the meeting: 1. A suggestion that a record of the war accomplishments of the district be put into book form to be distributed as a souvenir to all enlisted personnel from the district; and 2. That a Memorial Hall be built in the village as a permanent remembrance.

The latter proposal was first dealt with, and following an outline of plans of a design submitted by the chairman to give service to both the general public and the local branch of the Canadian Legion, J. Y. Fulton called upon Rev. T. Taylor, chairman of the Veterans' Building Committee, to explain the views of the Legion. Arising out of these proposals, it was moved by J. Y. Fulton, seconded by Hugh McLaren, that: "This meeting appoint a committee of the Victory Loan Association to meet the Veterans' committee in order to discuss the type of Memorial Hall proposed to be built, and to decide on means of raising the necessary funds." The motion carried and the following members were appointed to act: J. L. Newman, L. E. Larder, and Wm. Gibson.

A motion proposed by Francis Courtney, seconded by V. Kidston, that: "This Victory Loan Association be continued," met with general favour, and it was agreed that a yearly reunion be held on a date to be named by the chairman.

The souvenir book proposal was then brought before the meeting, and after some discussion and an explanation of its purpose by the chairman, it was agreed to be generally acceptable, and a committee composed of Rev. T. Taylor. Wm. Gibson, J. L. Newman, J. Y. Fulton, and H. F. Crosweller, was appointed to deal with the matter.

Since this was the last official gathering of the Victory Loan organization, a unanimous and hearty vote of thanks was given to the secretary, Leslie Stephens, for his untiring efforts during the nine Loan Campaigns, after which the meeting adjourned to the Queen's Hotel for lunch.

(Continued from previous column)

enues at the 1940 level. This, in brief, everyday language, was the basis of the war agreement.

Of course, the effects were tremendous. Indeed, whereas in 1939 collections under the Income War Tax Act, for the fiscal year 1939, were a total of $142,026,138, yet in the latest official figures given out in Ottawa such collections had reached in 1944 a grand total of no less than $1,151,757,035.

It has become a traditional nonsense to believe that Holland is but a country of tulips and windmills,

Obituary

JESSIE HUBBARD

Following a long illness, Mrs. D. Hubburd died in Drumheller Hospital on Friday, January 4th. Deceased was 79 years of age, and was an old-time resident of the Michichi district. Born in Missouri, U.S.A., she lived for 36 years in the district. Surviving are two sons: Dennis F., of Edmonds, Wash., U.S.A., and John Thomas, of Drumheller; also two daughters, Mrs. C. A. Mason, of Puiallup, Wash., and Mrs. C. H. Gale, of Didsbury, Alta. She was pre-deceased by her husband a few years ago.

Funeral services were held in Delia United Church at 2 p.m., on Monday, Jan. 7th, Rev. Thos. Taylor officiating. Mrs. Austin Whitman was soloist.

Interment was made in the Delia cemetery.

Pallbearers were—S. A. Elliott, J. D. McKay, H. A. Stevenson, A. Nelson, W. K. Sutherland, and J. A. Carter.

Minutes M.D. Council of Starland, No. 47

The Council of the Municipal District of Starland, No. 47, met at Morrin, Alberta, on the 8th day of January, 1946, at 10:30 a.m. All members present.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved, on motion of coun. McLaren.

Mr. R. E Lamb made application to close the road diversion on the S½ 29 32-19-4. After discussion this matter was laid over until next meeting.

Moved by coun. Helmer and carried, that the sum of $45 00 be accepted as full payment of tax arrears on the W½ 6-33 21-4 and Pt. N.W. 31-32 21-4

Reeve Waters reported for committee re meeting held at Drumheller on December 14th, 1945, to consider establishing a home for aged and infirm. This report, together with the minutes of said meeting, was received and filed on motion of Dep. Reeve Carter.

In connection with correspondence from Jas. McQueen, District Engineer, an application for certain roads to be classed as District Highways and School Van Roads, it was moved by Dep. Reeve Carter and carried that Mr. McQueen be requested to meet this council at a date suitable to him to further discuss this matter.

Moved by coun. Helmer and carried, that the Tax Arrears Consolidation Act, 1942, be extended to apply during the year 1946, and that the necessary By-Law be passed.

By-Law No. 64 was accordingly given three readings and passed unanimously.

Application of E. Zeigenbein to consolidate the arrears of taxes on the S½ 2 33-21 4 was accepted, on motion of coun. Helmer.

In connection with correspondence received re Drumheller School District, No. 2272, and taxation of mineral leases, it was moved by Dep. Reeve Carter and carried, that the balance of the Drumheller School District requisition be paid as soon as compensation for loss of revenue from mineral taxation is received from the Provincial Government.

Moved by Reeve Waters and carried, that the following equipment be purchased from E. O. Parry & Co., namely:—

One 2,000 gal. gasoline tank, one 1,000 gal. gasoline tank, one 500 gal. gasoline tank, one 1 h.p. motor and two gasoline pumps.

Correspondence from — Old Age Pensions Branch, re Chas. J. Casey; Dept. of Agriculture, re Prairie Farm Assistance Act; Dept. of Municipal Affairs, re Returned Soldier Vote; Dept. of Labor and Reconstruction and Supply, re National Selective Service and Priorities; British American Oil Company, re Diesel fuel; Union Tractor and Equipment Co.; Industrial and Road Equipment Co. Ltd.; Wilkinson & McClean; and Harvey Zakarissen, were read and ordered filed.

The monthly Financial Statement as presented by the Secretary, was accepted by the Council and signed by the Reeve.

(Continued next week).

National Selective Service

Further Relaxation of Controls Announced by Labour Department

On advice from the Hon Humphrey Mitchell, Minister of Labour, V. Sanders Manager of the Drumheller office of the National Employment Service, wishes to announce the abandonment of the permit system previously in effect under National Selective Service Civilian Regulations and the substitution of a reporting system. This change will take effect as from January 1st, 1946

Under the new system employers will use a new form, NSS 312, to report the engagement of either male or female employees, and the local office must be notified within seventy-two hours of the engagement of a new employee.

Almost immediately after V-E day, and again after V-J day regulations were amended to keep pace with the rapidly changing manpower situation. With the easing of the heavy demands of war production, it was felt that the natural flow of labour, employee initiative and employer enterprise could best be facilitated by a steady process of relaxation of controls. However, in the interests of preserving an efficient employment service, only the minimum of requirements will remain in effect.

The few remaining requirements are:

1. Employers are required to notify the National Employment Office of all vacancies in their establishments.

2. Employers are required to report to their nearest National Employment office all additions to their staff.

3 Unemployed workers seeking employment are required to register with the National Employment Office.

4. A person terminating employment either employer or employee, is required to give seven days' notice.

Advertising by either employer or employee is now entirely unrestricted.

These few remaing requirements are the very minimum necessary to give to the Local Employment Office a reasonably complete picture of the manpower supply and demand to enable them to render efficient service; and the National Employment Service relies upon the continuance of the excellent wartime co-operation afforded it by Management and Labour to give full effect to the program.

SEEDTIME and HARVEST

By W. O. S. MEREDITH, Assistant Chemist, Grain Research Laboratory, Board of Grain Commissioners, WINNIPEG - Manitoba

Smutty Wheat Increases

It was noted a year ago that the number of cars of wheat graded smutty had shown a marked increase over the number so graded in each of the past two years. Various government and commercial organizations expressed concern over this condition and preventive measures against smut were widely publicized. However, the number of cars graded smutty during the 1944-45 crop year, as shown by the records of the Inspection Branch, Board of Grain Commissioners, is 724, which is a one hundred per cent increase over the previous crop year. It is probable that the increase in smut infection reflects to some extent the shortage of farm labour, but it is imperative that farmers become aware of the simplicity and effectiveness of seed treatment in preventing the yield losses caused by smut and the further direct financial losses incurred by a car of wheat being graded smutty.

A tabulation of the number of cars graded smutty in the past three crop years is given below. The largest increase in smutty cars occurred in Alberta, with a large increase in Crop District 6, but the most pronounced increase occurred in the Peace River district. The increase in Saskatchewan was general except in the north-central and north-eastern areas, while the increase in Manitoba took place in the southwest corner and in the Red River Valley. The indications are that smut is becoming widespread and that it will increase even further unless immediate steps are taken to control it.

CARLOTS OF WHEAT GRADED SMUTTY

	Crop Year		
	1942-43	1943-44	1944-45
Alberta	49	95	356
Sask.	98	262	336
Manitoba	10	6	32
TOTAL	157	363	724

VICTOR HAPPENINGS

Shower for Bride

Mrs Russell Farwell entertained a number of her friends and neighbors, on December 27, at a shower in honor of Mrs James R. Thompson (nee Lois Thompson), a bride of the month from Penticton, B C

The guests were entertained by three contests, including a smelling contest, and one in writing poetry. These were followed by a program in which Mrs. Henry Hawkins, Mrs, Geo. Grosse, Mrs. Ross Smyth, Miss Ruth Hawkins, and Miss Betty Lou Farwell, took part.

Following the program, a diminutive Santa, in the person of Master Wayne Digiano — a nephew of the bride — made his appearance with his heavily-laden pack. His pack contained many beautiful and useful gifts for the guest of honor. A lovely lunch was served, centered by the Bride's cake, and cut by her in the customary manner.

Mrs. Thompson spent her childhood and girlhood in this district, and now, after an absence of eleven years, has returned to live here, and the shower has taken the form of a "welcome home" party.

Miss Ruth Hawkins, the primary teacher of the Airdrie School, spent the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hawkins

The Victor community held their annual dance for the young people, home for the holidays, at Victor School on Friday, Dec 28 A good crowd was in attendance, though not as large as in former years. This was, no doubt, due to the fact that all roads to the west, are blocked against motor travel.

Many of the soldier-boys at home for the holidays had to report at camp on January 3 and 4 for their discharge. These include John Anderson, Victor Cranton, Earl, Frank and Teddy Bates.

Rex Thompson has returned to Saskatoon, where he is fourth-year student in mechanical engineering, at the university, after spending the holidays with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Glenn Thompson.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Sam Thompson, Jr., at the Drumheller Hospital, on Dec. 29, 1945, a son.

Born to Mr. and Mrs. Ross McGuire, at Calgary, on Dec. 21, a son, Jimmie Verne.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Hawkins, and small son, spent a few days during the Christmas season at the home of Mr. Hawkins' parents, Mr and Mrs. Henry Hawkins.

Miss Doris Dechenne, from Olds, Alberta, enjoyed a week's holiday at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Dechenne.

Mr. and Mrs Sam Thompson, Sr., have left this district, and are taking up residence in Delia.

Friends of Mrs. Jack Kaster will be sorry to learn that her health has suffered another relapse, and she has had to return to Calgary for treatment.

A combination of New Year's Eve and Wedding Dance was held at Victor School by Mr. and Mrs. Jas. R. Thompson A large crowd was present and the New Year received an enthusiastic and hilarious welcome.

Miss Ilo Blanche Stoddart spent the Christmas holidays with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jack Kaster. She returned to her teaching duties on January 2nd.

Mr. and Mrs. Earle Bates are busy preparing their home on the former Major McComb's farm for residence there in the near future.

Alberta's Population

The population of Alberta was 836,982 in 1945, this calculation being based on the number of ration books issued in that year. It was an increase of 40,000 over the previous year.

Prairie Region Farm Broadcast



With the coming of the snows on the Prairies, CBC's Prairie Region Farm broadcast, begun in September 1939, is well-launched into its seventh season of broadcasting. Here are the two commentators, PETER WHITTALL, and his assistant BOB KNOWLES, at the microphone. On each week-day except Saturday and Sunday, they are heard at 1:30 p.m., broadcasting news and general information of value to prairie farmers. According to one listener, a million dollars worth of livestock is sold every day on the basis of the Prairie Region Farm Broadcast's market reports. In the picture R G KNOWLES is at the left, PETER B. WHITTALL, at the right. Behind them is DAVE TASKER, CBC producer and sound effects man.

TIMBER!

STEADY EMPLOYMENT AVAILABLE

Canada's Reconversion Programme calls for the Development of our Natural Resources

Many Men are Wanted

FOR WOODS CAMPS IN ALBERTA

ATTRACTIVE WAGES

(Piece-work or Monthly Basis)

WHOLESOME FOOD GOOD ACCOMMODATION

Transportation Arranged

Applicants should be Experienced, Physically Fit and Used to Outdoor Work

Apply NOW to Your Nearest

National Employment Office

TESTING OF YOUR SEED GRAIN

By Line Elevators Farm Service is supervised by highly trained experienced scientists.

Bring a five-ounce sample for free testing to your nearest A. P. Agent.

The Alberta Pacific Grain Co. (1943) Ltd. 49

Let YOUR New Year's Pledge Be . . .

Double Your Investments in

WAR SAVINGS CERTIFICATES

Space donated by the BREWING INDUSTRY OF ALBERTA

QUALITY WILL TELL

Canada soon will face severe competition for the sale abroad of her wheat and other grains. Quality will tell. The way to improve quality is to use improved seed. Better seed brings better returns in yield and grade to the farmer.

For supplies of the best seed—Registered and Certified—at reasonable prices see the nearest Searle Agent.

SEARLE GRAIN COMPANY, LTD.

(46)

MACDONALD'S
BRIER
Canada's Standard Smoke

The F.A.O. And The Future

POST-WAR PROBLEMS are of such great magnitude that they cannot be speedily solved, and to many it appears the world is going to be very slow in emerging from the terrible effects of the Second World War. One of the first groups to formulate plans for a better future for themselves and for others was the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Since the inaugural meeting of that body in Quebec City in the Fall, there has been continued interest in the program outlined there for the improvement of conditions for both farmers and urban workers. Delegates from more than forty nations who attended the meetings, returned to their homes optimistic for the future of the organization, but aware also of the tremendous tasks which lay ahead if their plans are to materialize.

* * * * *

Director Hopes For Success

Sir John Boyd Orr, famous Scottish nutritionalist, who was elected director general of the organization is very hopeful of the success of the undertaking. He believes that if there is co-operation among all nations there is no reason why a world of plenty and equality should be difficult to achieve. He is of the opinion that since farmers produce "the basic essentials for world survival" they should work under conditions as pleasant as those in any other industry, and that farmers should be provided with good roads, good schools for their children, power equipment and other amenities of modern living which many of them now do without. It is Sir John's belief that the world of tomorrow should bring happiness and prosperity to those who live on farms equal to that enjoyed by urban dwellers.

* * * * *

Canada Would Share Benefits

Improved standards of nutrition throughout the world is one of the most important factors in the plans made at the F.A.O. conference. A raising of the general level of nutrition would not only be of great benefit to people everywhere from the point of view of health and welfare, but it would also mean greatly increased demands for the products of agriculture. As in many fields, rapid advances were made in the study of nutrition during the war, and wherever it has been possible to apply the results of these studies there has been an increase in the use of milk, cereal products, fruit and numerous other farm products. If the objective of the Food and Agriculture Organization in raising the standards of nutrition is even partially achieved, it will affect the agricultural industry everywhere. Referring to this matter in a recent address before the annual meeting of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Producers in Regina, Mr. George McIvor, Chief Commissioner of the Canadian Wheat Board, said that Canada would share, perhaps more than any other country in the benefits of sound international co-operation.

Registered Seed

Is The Highest Class Of Seed Available In Canada

The highest class of seed available in Canada is Registered seed. When a farmer buys it, he has the assurance that it has been inspected, graded and sealed under standards for registered seed established by the Dominion Department of Agriculture.

Only worthy varieties of seed are eligible for registration and they must be from seed crops which have passed rigid inspection for trueness to type and freedom from disease. What is more, Registered seed is required to be produced under conditions that will safeguard its protection.

Certified seed is also inspected, graded and sealed under Government standards, but the requirements for seed crops producing certified seed are less stringent than for those producing registered seed.

The class of seed known as Commecial carries no guarantee as to trueness to type. Those who sell it are responsible for its meeting the standards prescribed for commercial seed by Government regulations.

For Medals And Coins

Canada Will Require Large Amount Of Silver In 1946

It is estimated that 500,000 to 750,000 ounces of silver will be required for medals to be struck for the Department of National Defence and that at least 2,500,000 ounces will be required for the minting of coin in 1946, according to the department of finance.

The maximum requirement for all other purposes, exclusive of the silver required by the mint, is 4,800,000 ounces. Wartime prices and trade board has arranged to take this amount for major refiners.

Actual domestic allocations are expected to be 4,150,000 ounces. This is to be used in the manufacture of sterling silver jewelry, flatware, anode for silver plating, silver nitrate for the photographic and chemical industries, alloys for brazing plates and silver wire for jewelry and other uses, in proportion to the purchases of refined silver in 1945.

APPROPRIATE QUESTION

An eminent physician was lecturing a group of medical students on the correct diagnosis for charging the maximum fees. "The best rewards," explained the physician, come, of course, to the established specialist. For instance, I charge twenty-five dollars to call at a residence, ten dollars for an office consultation, and five dollars for a telephone consultation."

The eminent physician paused. "Is there any questions?" he asked.

"Doc," piped up a little student in the back of the classroom, "how much do you charge a fellow for passing you on the street?"

SUPERSTITIOUS PEOPLE

The Springfield, Illinois, Marine Bank had to take down the No. 13 sign over a teller's wicket. Why? Because the teller there had so few customers that other bank employees started to complain. If people bright enough to have business with a bank can act like that, what chance is there of dealing successfully with the atomic bomb problem?

Gunpowder is a mixture of saltpetre, sulphur and charcoal.

Two Generals Meet

General Evangeline Booth Was Pleased To Greet General Wainwright

A bright-eyed, 80-year-old "general"—who wears a bonnet and a skirt—stood as straight as a soldier at attention the other day at a ceremony in New York. She was waiting to greet another general, Jonathan Wainwright, defender of Corregidor, and she was pleased. For Evangeline Booth, a Christian soldier since she was big enough to walk, admires the courage and faith of the general who has devoted his life to another army. General Evangeline Booth was commander of the Salvation Army, which her father founded, for many years.

Like Wainwright, Miss Booth still hasn't given up, although she retired from active duty a few years ago.

When she was a tiny girl in her native England, her father put her on a soap box one night, and the child made such a powerful speech that crowds gathered to listen to the intense little girl.

Later she bossed the Salvation Army unit in one of London's toughest districts. That was at an age when most girls are thinking of schools and parties and boys—but 'teen ager Evangeline Booth had other things on her mind. Miss booth had a mission to run, and soon a number of the neighborhoods' notorious hoodlums became her self-appointed bodyguards. She headed the Salvation Army's entire London branch when only 23—and then she came to Canada. As commander of the Salvation Army in Canada, the untiring Miss Booth organized evangelistic and nursing corps in the Klondike during the gold rush.

Later she rose to commander of the entire world-wide organization. During First World War, Commander Booth sent her Salvation Army lassies in their bonnets and severe uniforms to the front. The Salvation Army girls distributed coffee and doughnuts all over France.

Gets Empire Award

Creator Of "Herbie" Cartoons Has Been Decorated

W. G. (Bing) Coughlin, whose cartoons of "Herbie", the little Canadian sapper with a faculty for getting into trouble, were the delight of the Canadian army overseas, has been awarded the decoration of Member of the Order of the British Empire, it was shown in a defence headquarters decorations list.

No citation was given but the award apparently was in recognition of C.S.M. Coughlin's work on the "Herbie" cartoons which appeared regularly in the Canadian army newspaper Maple Leaf. They showed "Herbie" in the Italian mud, in the invasion and in Germany and most of the time he was getting into one jam or another.

HAD MANY HARDSHIPS

Stalin is 66 years old, of peasant birth. He became a professional revolutionist early in life and underwent many hardships during a career which brought him to his present position of power in Europe. His passing would bring changes in Russia. Whether these would be in the direction of more amicable world relations cannot be predicted.—Sydney Post-Record.

The alligator is unable to turn its neck.

Price Control And Rationing Information

Q.—Will there be a change in coupon values now that the butter ration is cut from seven to six ounces per person per week?

A.—Each butter ration coupon will have the same value, which is half a pound. The reduction is effected by missing a butter ration coupon every fourth week.

—o—

Q.—I read in the daily paper that prunes and raisins will be more expensive. How much more will they cost me?

A.—Prices to consumers will be about 3½ cents per pound higher for raisins and prunes. There has been a substantial increase in California prices since 1941 and the decision has been taken to pass on a portion of this increase. This price increase applies only to the new crop.

—o—

Q.—Are meat pies rationed?

A.—Yes, meat pies are rationed and the ration value is sixteen ounces for one token.

—o—

Q.—Must a serviceman wait until he has been discharged before he is given his suit priority certificate?

A.—Priority suit purchase certificates are being issued to servicemen when they go on predischarge leave. This will enable them to order civilian suits a month before they are actually discharged.

—o—

Please send your questions or your request for the pamphlet "Consumers' News" or the Blue Book in which you keep track of your ceiling prices, mentioning the name of this paper to the nearest Wartime Prices and Trade Board office in your province.

Newfoundland Status

People To Decide On The Future Form Of Government

A national convention will be held next summer in Newfoundland to enable the people to decide on the future form of government they desire.

Due to the impetus given by the war to production and employment, the island's financial and economic condition has so improved that it is now self-supporting and has a financial surplus of $25,000,000. In consequence, the United Kingdom cabinet proposes to honor the pledge given by its Conservative predecessor in 1933—when Dominion status was abolished—and restore full responsible government.

The convention will examine into Newfoundland's present prosperity and future prospects—Experts will be present to give advice and information on everything the convention cares to discuss. Recommendations will later be made to the United Kingdom government and thereafter a referendum will be held by the Newfoundlanders themselves on what form of constitution they prefer.

Meantime, the government commission which has ruled the island for twelve years has put in hand schemes for fishery development, for land settlement, for improvement of communications, and for hospital and educational services hitherto very backward. The rehabilitation of ex-service men also figures prominently in the plans already prepared.

The entire program will be placed before the national convention so that the new government, whatever may be its form, can take it into account when framing its own policies.—Ottawa Citizen.

Few Lose Rights

Small Number Of Naturalization Certificates Cancelled On Disloyalty Grounds

Despite the fact 718 naturalization certificates were revoked in Canada during the war, only 75 were cancelled on grounds of disloyalty to the king, Secretary of State Paul Martin disclosed in the commons. The information was sought by Angus MacInnis (C.C.F. - Vancouver East).

Majority of the certificates were revoked because the holders had been absent from Canada or other British countries for a period exceeding seven years.

Of the 75 certificates cancelled 45 were held by persons of German extraction. The remainder were: Japanese 10; Italian 7; Austrian 4; Danzig 2; Polish 2; Czechoslovak 2; Hungarian 1; Swiss 1 and Finnish 1.

Seven of the 45 ex-Germans whose certificates were revoked on grounds of disloyalty, were sent back to Germany in November, 1944. The certificate of one former Italian was revoked, while he was in Italy, and the certificate of an ex-Czechoslovakian was revoked when he was discovered to be a German prisoner of war in the United States.

Immigration authorities are giving consideration to the deporting of other people whose naturalization certificates were cancelled on disloyal grounds.

MUST CHANGE AGAIN

Once upon a time the customer was king and the sellers were his courtiers. Today that situation is reversed. The public which buys a three-halfpenny ticket or a box of matches has to pay court to the seller. It has to plead for the privilege of spending money on travel or goods. Never forget that there can be no settled order or comfort for anybody till the customer is restored once more on his throne.—London Daily Express.

Among the thousands of new synthetic chemicals from petroleum is one that makes pineapples ripen faster. 2652



THE TELLS OF TRIP—Maj. Eva Davis travelled over 4,000 miles in a jeep through six countries in Europe. Records of industrial and scientific production found in Germany that would benefit the Allies passed through her hands. Records of some of the places she visited is kept with town names attached to her tie.

Conservation Paid

Genial Taxi Driver Benefitted Under Will Of Wealthy Patron

Taxicab drivers are reputedly garrulous and, according to legend, astutely wise in world affairs, but ordinarily the talk is thrown in with spendthrift generosity as merely a part of the fare. Cabby John J. Brophy, aged 40, of East Orange, N.J., however, has fared better than most and is now the comfortable beneficiary of a life income variously estimated at $1,200 to $3,000 a year. This he will receive from the will of a due Pont executive, Carl Rupprecht, who died Sept. 10, 1944, and who had ridden for years in Brophy's cab, enjoying his conversations on football, boxing and baseball as a welcome relief, apparently, from the more elevated talk of other friends on art, music and business.

It is a pleasant picture we get of Mr. Brophy and his bachelor passenger, who would occasionally stop by at the hackstand for a little chat, and sometimes takes his driver to the fights with him at Madison Square Garden. Later Brophy went to war, and was in an amphibious brigade of the Fifth Army in Italy when Mr. Rupprecht died. But he had not been forgotten.—New York Times.

Her Sight Restored

Vancouver Girl Recently Regained Her Power Of Vision

It seemed like a miracle when sight was restored to Bernice Biggs, 2535 West Sixth. But it wasn't a miracle. After 17 years in darkness, this Vancouver girl recently regained the power of vision because of newly-won scientific skill in transplanting the cornea.

Bernice is only one—an especially fortunate one—of an estimated 15,000 people on this continent who suffer from the kind of visual impairment which can be cured by corneal grafting. Research is speeding the day when all of them may be released from their prison of darkness.—Vancouver Sun.

CHURCHILL'S DOUBLE

Bill Somerville, third violinist in the Lyons' Corner House restaurant orchestra near Trafalgar Square, London, bears such a striking resemblance to Winston Churchill that he was stopped by a woman in Whitehall and asked for his autograph. He was carrying a violin case at the time.

The sun loses 4,000,000 tons of mass per second, a speck of dust in relation to its total mass of two billion billion billion tons.

Nasal Irritation
Clear Clogged Nostrils
Mentholatum clears dry, clogged nostrils...soothes sore membranes...helps restore free breathing or money back. Jars and tubes 30c. V-15
MENTHOLATUM
Gives COMFORT Daily

"THE INHUMAN EQUATION"



—Barrow in the Florida Times-Union.

BRITISH TELEVISION

Programs By BBC Are To Be Resumed Next Spring

Television apparatus at Alexandria palace, used in development of radar during the war,i s being reconverted for resumption of television programs by the British Broadcasting Corporation next spring. Simultaneously, the BBC is planning to re-employ television engineers who left for war work which furthered television technique.

For some time, however, advances in transmission will have to be ignored. All private television receivers now available are of pre-war pattern, built to receive pictures with a density of 240 light lines. If receivers embodied latest known devices, the BBC could radiate pictures of 1,000 lines density but there will be shortage even of 1939 models—costing then between £20 ($90) and £75 until civilian radio output gets back into its stride.

Manufacturers, under-staffed and short of materials, are awaiting definite word on the scale and extent of televised programs before committing themselves to large-scale production.

Some experts predict a viewing British public of 50,000 by Christmas, 1946, an estimate based on official records of 20,000 viewers around London in September, 1939, compared with 10,000 a year before.

Britain then was the only country in the world where television could be received regularly in the home. From 1929 experiments with low-definition apparatus, television won its way to nation-wide recognition. Chief drawback was that only viewers within 20 miles of the single transmitting station at Alexandra palace in North London could receive clear pictures.

Television beams though capable of penetrating solid structures will not follow the curvature of the earth. London's flattish terrain is therefore an ideal testing ground. BBC officials anticipate the construction of separate provincial transmitters.

They forecast that programs at first will follow the pre-war pattern until new methods of presentation are devised. There will be regular broadcasts of ballet, opera, plays, vaudeville, sports events, illustrated news bulletins and a few illustrated talks.

Borstal System

M.P. From Canada Investigates Penal System In Britain

John R. MacNicol (PC - Toronto Davenport) described in the Commons how he had been locked up in a British prison for a day so he could survey the operations of the Borstal penal institutions.

Urging introduction of a program similar to the Borstal system in Canada's provincial prisons, Mr. MacNicol said he made a study of the system, instituted by Sir Samuel Hoare, in the United Kingdom.

He studied the system at Wakefield prison, just outside Leeds, and then went to Barlinnie prison, outside Glasgow, where he was imprisoned for a day. Guards, prisoners and even the warden all dressed alike, none wearing uniforms.

In the prison chapel he heard a prisoner play "the most beautiful music I have ever heard played on an organ" and one man remarked: "That is good music because he is going to die shortly." Three Sundays later the prisoner was executed.

Mr. St. Laurent said a Royal Commission had reported that the Borstal System, a plan of re-education of criminals, could not be instituted in Canadian penitentiaries without centralized control.—Ottawa Citizen.

Need Of Self-Sufficiency

Program To Study Possibility Of Continuing Contacts On Military Research Establishments

A British commonwealth program of self-sufficiency is envisioned by Sir Graham Cunningham, controller-general of munitions products for the British government. Sir Graham heads a special three-man mission which stopped over in Winnipeg.

He said aim of the commission is to consider with Canadian government authorities the possibility of continuing the liaison and contacts between the various military research establishments of the British commonwealth.

"In event of another war, we will have to meet our own munition needs," he said. "Other countries, including the United States, would probably be drawn into it so fast they would be hard pressed to supply themselves."

There is the tradition that a deep-sea sailor was shipwrecked in the Thames. Lately, also, a U.S. airman who flew safely around the world was killed by a fall from his horse.

Here's Quick Relief from
SINUS PAIN
3-Purpose Medicine Helps Clear Out Congested Sinus Areas
ONE best way to get relief from torturing sinus pain is to clear congestion from nasal passages and give sinuses a chance to drain. A few drops of Vicks Va-tro-nol in each nostril is usually enough to bring this comforting relief.
3-Purpose Medicine . . . Va-tro-nol is so successful because it does three important things: (1) shrinks swollen membranes of the nose; (2) helps clear out pain-causing congestion and (3) soothes irritation. Many sinus sufferers say it's best relief they've found. Try it!

VICKS VA-TRO-NOL

Universities Filled

Many Servicemen And Women Have Enrolled In Various Classes

Demand for higher education by returned servicemen and women has swelled university enrolment in Canada to proportions so great that shortages of living accommodation, classroom space, food supply and textbooks have become critical in many university cities.

A survey by The Canadian Press finds between 15,000 and 20,000 veterans entering or re-entering college under the veterans' re-establishment program in the current academic year. In addition, a new semester for servicemen is scheduled to start in January at many universities.

Classroom facilities have been doubled and trebled. Additional instructors have been appointed. Hundreds of students are using friends' or library texts until publishers can meet the demand. Trailer camps and other temporary shelters have sprung up overnight.

Engineering, medicine, commerce and law are the most popular choices of former servicemen, the general arts, social sciences and agriculture following close behind.

Universities of Manitoba and Saskatchewan have been able to cope with increased attendances, while the most serious shortage at the University of Alberta is housing. Manitoba now has 4,300 students compared with 2,700 last year. At Saskatoon, attendance jumped from 1,800 to 2,800.

Prairie Fruit

Now Has Been Demonstrated That Fruit Can Be Grown In West

Enough has been done, mostly by individual effort to prove that edible fruits can be grown on the Western Prairies. Apples, crabapples, plums and several of the small fruits have been established for years in small orchards. Some are grown on official experimental farms, but many more have flowered and borne fruit in home gardens in both city and country.

Now something much bigger, holding great promise for the future, is afoot. An extensive and comprehensive plan for the breeding and testing of fruit for adaptability to the prairie west has been presented to the Ottawa authorities by the Western Canadian Society of Horticulture.

The program would embrace thirty testing stations and blanket all sections of the three Prairie Provinces. —Edmonton Journal.

A New Coventry

British City Bombed By Germans Will Be Rebuilt

COVENTRY, England.—Turned into a planner's paradise by German air raids which wiped out the city centre, 600-year-old Coventry intends to spend £15,000,000 ($67,500,000) to make itself a modern business centre.

Within a few weeks final designs for the five-year program will be sent to London for government approval. When the work is finished—at a cost of one-day's war—the ancient convent town, which became the hub of midlands industry, will be transformed into one of England's show-places.

The medieval legacy of narrow, crooked streets and lack of open space will be gone; and so will the incoherent mass of poor houses which grew up among the dingy factories, legacy of the 19th century.

Not Modern Now

School Buildings Have Changed Greatly In Last Forty Years

Perhaps Boards of Education in the past have built too well for we fear that many of our schools will be long obsolete and still remain good buildings, real monuments to their builders, but entirely unsuitable for the teaching of the type of education required. Boards of Education building in the future may well consider erecting a cheaper type of school, one with a life of 30 to 40 years, for if education and the types of school buildings, now believed adequate, change as much in the next 40 years as they have in the past our modern schools today will in that time be completely out of the picture.—Peterborough Examiner.

CANADA'S SALMON CATCH

A substantial increase in salmon caught by British Columbia fishermen for canning was recorded in 1945 compared with 1944. Final figures for the 1945 canned salmon pack were 1,737,578 cases compared with 10,097,557 in 1944 and 1,250,220 in 1943.

SEEMS SUPERFLUOUS

The St. Louis Star-Times has a fresh thought, as fololws: "You are born in a hospital; you marry in a church and die in a car. What do you want a home for?"



"THE KID" RETURNS — After four years in the army air forces, Jackie Coogan takes a whirl at the role which won him fame as a youngster. Jackie is returning to show business as master of ceremonies at Slapsie Maxie's in Hollywood. "The Kid" is shown as millions of his old fans remember him. In his opening routine as M.C. Coogan did a bit from the Charlie Chaplin silent, "The Gold Rush".

Health Survey

Co-operation Is Promised In School Health Study

The recently-established National Committee for School Health Research whose aim will be the investigation of all phases of the health of school children, will receive co-operation of the Saskatchewan Departments of Public Health and Education, it has been promised following a recent conference in Regina with Dr. A. J. Phillips, Toronto, who will direct the study.

The Saskatchewan sub-committee will be made up of the following members of the Health and Education Departments: Henry Janzen, director of curricula; Christian Smith, director of health education; Capt. C. G. Sheps, R.C.A.M.C., director of V.D. control; and Miss Elizabeth Smith, R.N., director of public health nursing. Dr. S. R. Laycock, professor of educational psychology, University of Saskatchewan, will be a consultant to the committee.

The National Committee was set up by the Canadian-Newfoundland Education Association and the Canadian Public Health Association. It has received a donation of $10,000 to finance the undertaking during the year.

The committee, assisted by provincial sub-committees, will make a general survey of conditions from coast to coast.

Help In Production

Canadian Farmers Will Have Part In New Wonder Drug

Canadian farmers will soon be playing an important part in the production of the new wonder drug streptomycin, which is used to control such diseases as typhoid and dysentery. Milk sugar extracted from whey will be their contribution to medical science.

The agriculture department said the milk sugar extracted from whey and fed to the mould from which penicillin is refined, will also be used to produce streptomycin. And it is understood Canadian manufacturers are planning full-scale production of the new drug in the near future.

Production of both penicillin and streptomycin in Canada has been helped through the organization by the agriculture department of the collection of whey from cheese factories in parts of Eastern Ontario and Western Quebec.

GEMS OF THOUGHT

TODAY

Out of Eternity the new Day is born;
Into Eternity at night will return.
—Thomas Carlyle.

Look upon every day as the whole of life, not merely as a section; and enjoy and improve the present without wishing, through haste, to rush on to another.—Richter.

To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, today is big with blessings.—Mary Baker Eddy.

One of the illusions is that the present hour is not the critical decisive hour.—Emerson.

The present moment is all we can call our own for works of mercy, of righteous dealing, and of family tenderness.—George Eliot.

Build today, then, strong and sure,
With a firm and ample base;
And ascending and secure
Shall tomorrow find its place.
—Longfellow

Auction rooms during 1943-44 did the largest business in history.

UNITED KINGDOM'S FORESTRY PLANS

Plan To Have Five Million Acres In Forests

Recently the British Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Tom Williams, announced in the House of Commons the Government's Forestry Policy. Behind the announcement lies the story of the drastic reduction of the United Kingdom's woodlands to meet national needs in two successive wars. Although a casual visitor gains the impression that the British countryside is well wooded, this is completely erroneous and due to the comparative frequency of trees in hedgerows and country estates. Though forest is a natural vegetation of most of the United Kingdom the actual area of country under forest is only five per cent. compared with over eighteen per cent. in France, twenty-five per cent. in Germany and fifty-five per cent. in Sweden.

Throughout historical times Britain's forests were felled to provide agricultural land, for building materials and for fuel. Not least important was the use of timber for shipbuilding. "Hearts of oak are our ships" was a true saying up to the beginning of the last century when the needs of the Navy in the Napoleonic wars brought a serious depletion of Britain's forests. The industrial revolution changed the character of the main need from hardwoods to softwoods — for pit props, telegraph poles, packing cases, etc.—but in 1913 Britain's consumption of wood had increased five fold while only seven per cent. was provided from home-grown timber.

During the First World War and the immediately following years nearly half a million acres were felled. Between 1939 and last year experts estimate that another half million acres have been cleard of trees—a sacrifice that enabled the United Kingdom—with the help of experts sent from Newfoundland, Canada, New Zealand, Australia and British Honduras — to meet about eighty per cent. of the wartime timber needs from home resources and thus save over seventeen million tons of shipping space. The magnitude of this achievement can be realized by considering the fact that only four per cent. of the United Kingdom's timber needs were being produced at home in 1938.

The problem now facing the United Kingdom which now has only two million acres of usable timber left, is the replacement of the woodland sacrificed to war needs and the taking of steps to ensure that Britain's homegrown timber will suffice for the country's needs in any future emergency. Arising from a similar situation at the end of the First World War, a Forestry Commission was appointed in 1919. By 1939 this Commission had acquired an estate of over one million acres of which over forty per cent. was planted with forest. In addition, over one thousand workers' holdings had been created and let to forest workers with a guaranteed minimum of 150 days' work annually. A typical holding would consist of ten acres of land and a house for the worker and his family.

The Forestry Commission issued a report in June 1943 outlining its post-war policy. The declared aim is five million acres of well-managed forests in fifty years. Three million acres would be created by afforestation and two million from existing woodlands. This scheme of bringing nine per cent. of the area of the United Kingdom under forest would not only contribute to the national safety but also assist in the development of rural Britain.

Seek Information

Inquiries From Jews For Missing Relatives Make Tragic Reading

Into the offices of a small German-language weekly published in New York, pour letters from Jews all over the world in a tragic search for information about relatives who disappeared in Nazi Europe.

In every issue, the Aufbau (Reconstruction) devotes long columns to the advertisements of those who continue to hope that someone somewhere who reads the newspaper will have some information to give.

Nearly every item begins with the same words, "Wer kann auskunft Geben uber . . ." (Who can give information about . . . Following those words appear the names of whole families, of parents, brothers and sisters, sons and daughters, and the place in Europe where they were last known to be. Sometimes that place is a concentration camp sometimes it is a city; frequently appear only the words "Deported where unknown."

Those seeking the information live throughout Canada and the United States, in Britain, Australia, South Africa, South America and Europe itself.

One Canadian advertisement is from Nagler Greizerstein of Calgary, who asks news of his mother, and of a brother-in-law "believed to have been deported to Osweicin"—the concentration camp in Poland where 4,000,000 Jews were reported killed.

TIME FOR A CHANGE

London's taxicabs—unchanged for 40 years—are at last to be modernized. After lengthy negotiations with the Taxi Fleet Operators Federation, representatives of the commissioner of police decided to change antiquated regulations governing construction of cabs to allow a more streamlined appearance. The new cars will have all-metal bodies, lower roofs and wider seats.

NO MILITARY TOYS

The provincial administration of Russian-occupied Saxony issued a decree prohibiting the manufacture and sale of all toys of a military character and ordering Germans to surrender all such toys to the police.

The English sparrow has conquered every climate on earth except the Arctic.

Have Their Worries

Manufacturers In Britain Swamped With Orders They Cannot Fill

Rebuilding export markets is a dominant aim of Britain now that the war is over, and manufacturers in the Midlands say they anticipate no immediate sales problems. The difficulty will be to get the goods to sell.

The great majority of large factories in the Black Country were exporters before the war and their job is to win back customers to whom they have not been able to ship since 1939. Orders from abroad are coming in rapidly—much faster than they can be filled.

Here is the experience of one large manufacturing plant in Birmingham (Bulpitt and Sons) and it can be applied in scores more cases:

Before the war this factory employed 1,200 men and women and made a wide range of aluminum household utensils such as electric kettles, percolators, saucepans and steamcookers. Its kettles were declared essential and it made a limited number for domestic sale after 1939; but its main output became torpedo warheads, smoke floats, flares and practice bombs.

Its pre-war factory, covering four acres, was blitzed in 1940 and it moved into four requisitioned buildings. It was bombed out of its Manchester and London offices.

Now it is swinging back to peace production. The present staff is 1,000, many of them working on continuing Admiralty and R.A.F. orders. Several hundred trained workers are needed. The requisitioned premises will be lost within six months or a year and home-building takes priority over rebuilding of the blitzed factory it used to use.

"It will probably be six months before we have enough labor and materials really to get going," said the plant manager. "Light alloys are being used for housing components and we can't get enough to keep us busy.

"And yet there is any amount of market for our goods. We are getting orders from the dominions, the colonies and Europe. We can't possibly begin to fill them."

Clings To Antiquity

Korea Has Many Queer Customs Which Are Still Observed

In Korea, the "land of the morning calm", you have to stay up all night on New Year's Eve or your eyebrows will turn gray. That, at least, is one of many popular beliefs.

Korea, waiting impatiently to essay modern statehood whenever the Russian and U.S. troops depart, still leans heavily on her antiquity.

The women of each household have an inner "hen room" which no male is allowed to enter.

The luckiest day of the year is July 7, because it is the seventh day of the seventh month.

Girls pray to the stars to improve their sewing skill so they will not lose their husbands.

Koreans have an easy way of disposing of unwelcome callers. Whether you have a servant or not, the visitor arriving at your door must stand outside and bellow, "Tell the master that So-and-So is calling." If you don't like the caller or he bores you, you just raise your voice as if addressing your imaginary servant and bellow back, "Tell him the master is not in."

When someone dies, an announcer climbs to the roof of the house and waves the clothes of the departed to make public his passing. Women mourners are hired for the funeral.

Many villagers believe a spirit they call Chansun has the power to drive away demons. They set up wooden images along the roadside to tickle Chansun's vanity and to persuade him to drive all evil spirits into the next township, which in turn has put up some images of its own.

June 15 is Korea's "nuts to the world" day. On that date the men go out into the woods, drink wine and write poems while bathing their feet in running streams.

Should Be Grateful

Nazis Should Be Glad For The Way In Which They Are Treated

No German has any right whatever to say how he or his country shall be dealt with by the occupying forces.

If he was treated by them as he treated others, he would be robbed of his possessions, starved to death in numerous instances and executed if he had the temerity to object. Instead of that, we find that every reasonable effort is being made to keep him fed, clothed and sheltered. His food, his clothing and his shelter may not be so good as they were when he was able to pillage the rest of western Europe for his own benefit, but it is fairly reasonable under all the circumstances prevailing and much better than the treatment he was so ready to give others.

The Germans ought to be grateful for what their enemies are trying to do to help them. Their resentment is misplaced and their threats ought not to be tolerated.—Brockville Recorder and Times.

A NEW SUGGESTION

"Trailer camps" of bomber fuselages to solve the acute housing shortage were suggested by a federal auditor at Cleveland, Ohio. Although the idea might "sound fantastic", he said the fuselages "would be roomier than some of the trailers being used in this emergency. They have plenty of windows. They are weather proof. They are wired for electricity and heating so why waste them?"

In 1943 only half as many people died from excessive cold as those who died from excessive heat.

Queen Victoria had 37 great grandchildren alive at the time of her death.



MIKE THE MONKEY LIKES TO BITE WOMEN—There are two schools of thought about Mike the monkey. Men chuck his chin and feed him fruit. Women hold their skirts and scream. Mike likes to bite women on the ankles. Mike has waged a one-monkey war against women for 10 years. He was brought up at Kirkland Lake, Ont,. and when he bit his mistress on the thumb (he was shyer in those days) he became the property of Elphege Poisson. According to Mr. Poisson, Mike has subversive slants on females, but he's a fine pet. Mike is devoted to Mr. Poisson. He gets green-eyed if a girl looks at his master. Mike weighs five pounds and does a few tricks like sucking pop through a straw, swinging by his tail and rifling the refrigerator. This last trick is still unsolved. Up to this summer Mike was a student of the great outdoors, wisking through trees, chattering like crazy. The police put a stop to that. Housewives complained.

World Domination

Hitler's Plot Against The World Stands Out Clear

As the evidence at the Nurnberg trials accumulates, Hitler's plot against the world stands out stark and clear. He had undoubtedly designed to conquer not only all Europe but North America as well.

The diary of the late Count Ciano—shot by orders of his father-in-law, Mussolini—with other documents in Allied possession, shows that Hitler moved heaven and earth to bring Japan into the war. He had four days' notice of the Japanese attack which immobilized the United States fleet at Pearl Harbor.

His next move would have been to get possession of the islands in the Atlantic to form bases for a North American campaign once Russia was overrun and Britain either isolated or conquered.

It is all set out in the record. Nothing less than world-domination was the Nazis' grandiose project.

Incidentally, the Washington Congressional investigation into the Pearl Harbor attack discloses that some time before it, Great Britain asked for part of the United States fleet to be sent to Singapore to act as a warning to the Japanese.

The request was refused by the United States. Had it been granted, a good proportion of the American fleet might have been saved from disaster.—Ottawa Citizen.

Staying In Canada

British War Guests Arrange For Family To Settle Here

Beryl Gowing, 11, and her sister, Brenda, 13, British child war guests of Mr. and Mrs. R. B. McCloy, Courtland Ont., have a plan for bringing their parents and their 7-year-old sister, Hazel, to Canada, and with the co-operation of Mr. and Mrs. McCloy they are going to make it work.

In love with Canada so much that they don't want to go back to England, they asked McCloy if he thought he could find a job for their dad. McCloy, a farmer could and did.

A house has been secured for Mr. and Mrs. James Gowing by McCloy. They have received their exit permits and passports in England and are awaiting a boat to bring them over.

LAST PRINCIPAL SURVIVOR

Alfred Lucas, 79, last principal survivor of the British archaeological party that opened the tomb of King Tut-Ankh-Amen in 1922, has died.

Although owls rarely if ever kill a blue, bluejays detest owls so greatly that they will attack a stuffed owl for hours.

Things To Remember

Common Dangers Which Take Many Lives Can Be Avoided

During the past few weeks there has been an unusual number of fires, in which lives were lost, and in at least three cases the fires were due to coal-oil. That is to say, someone threw coal oil on a "dead" or semi-dead stove fire in order to make it burn up. The folly of throwing coal oil on a fire is that the amount is not measured, and the fire may not be as "dead" as it looks. Quite a glow may be hidden by cinders. The result is sometimes tragic. In a second or two the place is turned into a raging inferno. In relatively few minutes the house is burned to nothingness if it is a frame house, and only bare walls remain if it is a brick house, and the inhabitants are charred heaps of bones among the debris.

All because of a moment's carelessness.

There are three things this newspaper has harped upon from time to time in the hope that our sermonizing will do some good. We make no apologies for restating them. One is to guard against bulls, which are untrustworthy creatures, another is to be on guard against letting a gun go off, whether at home or in the woods, and the other is to be cautious in the application of coal oil to rekindle a fire. From each of these causes many lives have been needlessly sacrificed. Remember them. —St. Thomas Times-Journal.

No. 1 Rat Catcher

Has Controlled Outbreak Of Bubonic Plague In Italy

The "number one rat catcher" of the United Kingdom, Mr. McAuley Gracey, Director of Infestation Control at the Ministry of Food, has successfully controlled the outbreak of bubonic plague in Italy. He flew to Taranto in a plane loaded with British plague vaccine and the latest type of poisons for a mass destruction of rats. The local population were dusted with DDT and given instructions on rat destruction. Mr. Gracey is expected to go to Germany also to organize pest control there.

FULLY PREPARED

It is revealed that the Germans started to make poison gas in large quantities in 1936. They would have used it, too, if the Allies had not countered with production of their own and threatened adequate retaliation, which was quite within their means.

The original draft of the Declaration of Independence was written by Thomas Jefferson in French.

"THRIVING ON STARVATION"



—Justus in the Minneapolis Star-Journal.

Wonderful Calculator

British Scientists Are Working On A Machine That Can Think

United Kingdom scientists are hoping to produce what will be the most wonderful calculator in the world—a machine that can "think". Experiments are now being carried out by the newly formed Mathematics Division of the United Kingdom Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. If the experiments are successful—and Mr. Wormesley, the superintendent is confident that they will be—the machine will not only be able to add, subtract, multiply and divide, but from instructions previously put into it the machine will be able to decide what it should do in different circumstances without any outside help.

Calculating machines now in use at the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research laboratories have shown spectacular results. Recently, for example, the Government Department started to work out a table of figures for a particularly urgent and complicated problem. After some time it was calculated that it would take nearly three hundred years to complete the table. They then appealed to D.S.I.R. mathematicians who with their machines completed the tables in fifty hours—and every figure had been checked and cross checked for accuracy. These mathematicians are now making a practical and valuable contribution to the United Kingdom industry's peacetime drive by taking from its shoulders a load of complicated statistical research.

Care Of Furniture

How To Remove Cracked Appearance In Articles That Have Been Near Hot Radiators

The finish of furniture placed near radiators, hot water, or steam pipes, often develops a crackled, checked looked after a time unless the piece has been carefully lubricated periodically over the years. Dampness is another cause for the "checked" appearance, which consists of fine lines breaking up the smooth surface of the finish. So wood furniture should not be placed too near windows or heat or where it is subject to sharp changes in temperature. Since wood "breathes" and expands and contracts with changes in temperature, regular nourishment is essential.

Procedure: If the crackling has not gone too far, you may be able to improve the appearance and overcome the condition with a treatment consisting of varnish, boiled linseed oil and turpentine. Mix two-thirds boiled linseed oil, with one-third turpentine, and add half as much clear varnish. Rub the mixture into the surface until it starts to harden. Then rub off the excess polish with dry cloths. It may be necessary to repeat this operation several times.

When the wood has been restored keep it lubricated with the regular application of paste wax, liquid wax, furniture polish, or lemon oil. Paste wax gives the hardest, most protective finish, and lasts the longest. The other three must be renewed more frequently.

Object To Skyscrapers

Many Reasons Why London Does Not Want High Buildings

The St. Thomas Times-Journal says: Canadian and American soldiers seeing London and other British cities for the first time must have been struck by the absence of skyscrapers. There is only one building in London that exceeds 100 feet in height—Bush House in the Strand—and special dispensation was given by the London County Council for that. In the House of Commons a few days ago a Labor member asked Health Minister Bevan to approve buildings up to 30 stories, but Mr. Bevan gave no encouragement.

The objection to tall buildings was first launched by the London fire department which contended they were a menace to life. Other objections were that the soft soil of London is unsuitable foundation for skyscrapers; that they promoted fogs and that they prevented sunshine entering offices. The last objection is obvious.

Oddly enough the member who objected to tall buildings on the ground of fog and handicaps to sunshine was Alfred Bossom, an English architect who spent many years in the United States, and up to 15 years ago designed some of the biggest sky-scrapers in the country.

World Of Tomorrow

Speaker In Detroit Predicts Startling Changes Within 25 Years

William Flajole, of Flajole Associates, speaking at Detroit Optimist Club luncheon at the Hotel Book-Cadillac, said that the automobile will almost have disappeared by 1960, along with the network of expensively-maintained highways.

Flajole, an industrial engineer, spoke on "Your World of Tomorrow."

He said that in techniques, man has come a long way in a few years. The next 25 should equal the last 100 in his potential ability to control his environment, Flajole asserted.

Television, electronics and the helicopter will be responsible for many changes.

"The helicopter," he said, "will change your way of life and thinking.

"Instead of living on a 100-by-50-foot lot, you will live on at least an acre of land 50 miles from your employment. The city, as we know it, will disappear.

"Shopping or service centres will be spaced at twenty-mile intervals. Homes, unpretentious ones, in 1960 will be built around rectangular swimming pools, with electronically-heated water.

Rodeo is a Spanish word and means "round-up". It is pronounced ro-day-o.

Always Essential

No War Could Be Conducted Without Divisions Of Infantry

There is a curiously mixed attitude on the part of many persons regarding a possible future war. They expect it would be immediately lethal, and nevertheless they have a complacent feeling that mechanical science might take care of everything, leaving fighting humanity practically out of the devastating picture. This popular tendency to strategical oversimplification, needless to say, rests on the sanguine theory that it would be the enemy, rather than ourselves, who would be obliterated.

Such expectations find little encouragement in a statement by Secretary of War Patterson to the effect that divisions of infantry "will be as essential in war in the future as they have been in the past." Writing in the Infantry Journal, Patterson, who commanded an infantry rifle company in World War I, says: "Even with the atomic bomb and the great panoply of ingenious weapons we have or will have, the soldier of the infantry will still be the backbone of the Army, the man who takes and holds the ground."

Victory over the Axis could not have been achieved solely by the systematic bombing of German and Japanese cities, without ground invasions to reclaim territory held by Axis armies and consolidation of victory by Allied occupation forces. It seems unjustified to anticipate that a future war would not follow the established broad pattern of military conquest, even if the strategy of destruction were largely implemented by mechanical science. Fantastic and superficial pictures have been drawn of an atomic war being fought by mere pressure of buttons. The prospect of another war challenges all the resources of military experience. Such experience has shown the infantry indispensable.

The most important thing we have learned from the Second World War is that civilization cannot risk another conflict. It must be prevented at all cost and with every human means at our disposal. It is not the infantry—or any other traditional military arm—that needs to be set at discount, but rather the outdated notion that military power itself can prevent war. Mankind's hope of survival can be unwritten only by the firm resolve of the family of nations to live in peace.—Buffalo Courier-Express.

Many Systems Used

People Have Various Methods For Predicting The Weather

Weather is one of the few topics about which a majority of citizens like to talk, reminisce and offer opinions. Not that one expects the long range results of perusal of contemporary symptoms to be infallibly accurate. That isn't the point. But if a man has a system, part of its value is definiteness. The countryman who has evolved his own methods is willing to prophesy. It looks to him like a winter with a number of severe cold spells, three deep snows, unusually thick ice on the ponds and rivers and a mild thawing week toward the end of January. The skins of his onions were very thin this year. That means snow will not come in quantity until near the end of December. The squirrels are very fat and argumentative; that means much snow and cold. The sumacs and cattails are unusually plump and furry; that indicates long periods of zeroish weather.

These starry nights when the twinklers seem to hang low over the hills and valleys and the white rime forms on grasses and the freshly plowed fields, telephone wires along the country roads are humming steadily. In the woods the pines and spruces and hemlocks are murmuring excitedly. These are two good signs of above-average winter weather. It is time for dissemination of knowledge. In the midst of conferences, polls and agitations our weather prognosticators must not forget their duties to their fellow-citizens.—New York Times.

Very Different Now

Gifts Presented In 18th Century Sound Queer These Days

In these modern days the young man is likely to solve the "gift problem" in an orthodox way by visiting the florist or candy shop. Exhibits in the Royal Ontario Museum, however, show that in the 18th century his lady love likely would have received a far more varied selection of presents. For instance, she might have been given a stay busk, which was a long flat piece of wood that women wore at that time tucked down inside the front of their bodices to add to the rigidity of the prison-like corsets. There is a stay busk in the costume gallery of the Museum that is carved with two sets of initials and the date 1793.

An even more significant gift was a wooden spoon. There are some of these love spoons in the Museum that are beautifully carved and seem to suggest that in days gone by you had to be quite handy with a pocket knife before you could be a successful lover. The expression "spooning" comes from the way spoons fit closely together and this curious custom of giving a spoon grew out of that use of the word.—Royal Ontario Museum Bulletin.

POWERFUL METEOR

The impact of the giant meteor that struck the earth in Arizona to form Meteor Crater was great enough, according to scientists, to alter the course the earth had been following before the collision took place.

Fish hooks are used as money by the natives of islands off the Alaskan coast.

GREAT SALMON RUNS TO BE IMPROVED

To Build Fishways At The Rapids On The Fraser River

The great sockeye salmon runs of the Pacific, already aided past the torrents of the Fraser river's Hell's Gate canyon by man-made fishways, now are to be helped through another obstacle in the annual migration to the spawning grounds—the Bridge River rapids.

The fisheries department disclosed that arrangements are being made by the international Pacific salmon fisheries commission, representing Canada and the United States, to build fishways at the rapids. It will be another step in the commission's work to preserve the great Fraser salmon resources which net fishermen millions of dollars annually.

Construction is expected to begin late this year and is expected to be completed in time to serve the 1946 salmon run. Two fishways each about 150 feet long are planned, one at the lower end of the Bridge River rapids and one at the upper end.

Other obstructions to spawning salmon in the Fraser system also are being studied.

The Bridge River rapids, situated on the Fraser, about two miles above its confluence with the Bridge river and about six miles from Lillooet, B.C., is considered the second most serious obstacle in the passage of salmon to the spawning grounds.

The Hell's gate block, caused by slides into the river during railway construction along the Fraser was considered the worst and it cost close to $1,000,000 to erect fishways there. Work at Hell's gate was completed a few months ago with the cutting of fishways through solid rock.

Study of the Bridge River rapids has shown that fish going up stream to the spawning grounds are able to ascend the rapids in the earlier part of the run. But later in the season when the river swells, the salmon often meet such adverse water conditions that they cannot get further or are seriously injured.

When this happens, the "seeding" of the spawning grounds in the Fraser's upper reaches is cut down and reproduction reduced. Purpose of the Bridge River fishways will be to allow fish to overcome the rapids at any water level. Probable cost was not disclosed.

Costs of the work done by the commission, which under treaty between the Dominion and the United States is charged with the task of restoring the Fraser system sockeye resources, are shared equally by the two countries.

London's Sideshows

Provide Entertainment For Those Who Cannot Get Into Movies

Stuart Underhill, Canadian Press staff writer, tells this story: Sightseers whose sixpences tinkle merrily into the cash-box of the leading show on London's new "amusement row"—Epstein's "Jacob and the Angel"—come out minutes later looking uncertain as to whether they've had their money's worth.

The giant statue plays to a steady crowd of curious lured in from the pavement of Oxford street where a score of sideshows are opening up among the stores of that busy shopping thoroughfare.

"Jacob" is regarded as the top attraction. Billed as "4½ tons of thrills" and on view only to those over 16 it vies with such attractions as the "Horrors of Belsen" and "Wonders of the World" which occupy adjacent arcades.

A recording repeats an endless vocal invitation to enter and inspect the alabaster figures which represent the biblical Jacob wrestling with the angel. Most of the observers seem a little disappointed as they circle critically about the stand.

Proprietors of the Oxford street establishments are said to take in between them more than £1,000 a day. They have no licenses to pay unless they install gambling machines since, in the words of George Honiball, manager of Wonders of the World, "these are cultural shows".

Sideshow proprietors insist their exhibitions are "here to stay," along with innumerable shooting galleries and pinball machine establishments which flourish in London. The latter exist in nearly every district, drawing soldiers on leave and idlers of all ages. As earnestly as any Canadian logger on a spree they bang away at moving plaster ducks and drop endless pennies into complicated pinball games.

Probably many of them are there simply because they couldn't get into a movie, all of which—in the downtown area at any rate—require patient queueing to obtain a seat.

Canadians at home would probably find the substitute pretty dreary, but wanderers in search of entertainment can't be choosy in the London of today.

Large Radio Network

Australian Government Has Fifty-Three Stations Including Short-wave Transmitter

Australia will have the largest nationally-owned network in the world, 17 new broadcasting stations, which the government is now building. The stations are designed to improve listening for more than 500,000 people living in rural areas. Cost will be about $195,000. When completed, they will bring the total of radio stations owned by the Commonwealth government through the Postmaster General's department to 53, including one of the most powerful shortwave transmitters in the world.—Australian Information Service.

Snails dig themselves into the ground in winter and remain torpid, cementing up the opening to their shells.

2658

WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The Finnish government presented composer Jan Sibelius an annual pension of $1,680 on his 80th birthday.

Mr. Setsuya Beppu, Japanese Consul-General in Eire, was ordered from Tokyo recently to close his office in Dublin and return home.

The British admiralty and ministry of war transport have withdrawn all restrictions on publication of merchant shipping movements.

Britain and the United States have stepped up their coal shipments to France as a result of recent French protests, a government spokesman said.

LONDON.—The British government has paid 2,164,000 war damage insurance claims totalling £192,000,000 ($864,000,000), the board of trade Journal said.

A Japanese colonel testified that imperial army discipline was so strict that if his men had disobeyed his orders to behead United States flyers they would have been executed.

The only woman news correspondent present at the signing of peace terms at Rheims that brought the European war to a close was Margaret Ecker of The Canadian Press.

Boy Scout membership in Canada has reached the 100,000 figure, compared with 93,000 last year, R. C. Stevenson, chairman of the national executive of the Boy Scout Association, reported at Montreal.

The number of small business firms in the U.S. was reduced by nearly 20 per cent. during the war, reports Joseph K. Wexman, assistant in the study of small business, committee on economic development.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

DECEMBER 30

CHRISTIANS BUILDING INTER-RACIAL GOOD WILL

Memory Selection: The same Lord is Lord of all. Romans 10:12.

Lesson: Acts 10; Galatians 3.26-28; I John 1; 3—4.

Devotional Reading: Psalms 67.

The Text Explained With Comments

How Peter Was Called to Preach to Gentiles. Read the earlier verses of this chapter. Peter called the messengers in and lodged them over night in the house of Simon the tanner at Joppa, where he was staying. On the morrow he took friends with him and went to the home of Cornelius in Cæsarea. He realized that the action he was taking of going to the home of a Gentile would be criticized by the strict members of the Jerusalem Church, and therefore he took men with him as witnesses.

At the home he found many of Cornelius' kinsmen and friends awaiting him, and learned from Cornelius himself how he had been led to send for him. "Now therefore," Cornelius told him, "we are all here present in the sight of God, to hear all things that have been commanded thee of the Lord."

The Same Lord Is Lord of All, Acts 10.34-42. The solemnity of the occasion and the weightiness of Peter's words are indicated by the words with which they are introduced —"And Peter opened his mouth and said." To those Gentiles Peter then preached the Christ. "Of a truth," he said, "I perceive that God is no respecter of persons; but in every nation he that heareth him, and worketh righteousness, is acceptable to him." Moffatt's translation reads: "I see quite plainly that God has no favorites, but that he who reverences him and lives a good life in any nation is welcomed by him."

To those Gentiles then Peter preached the Christ, who is "Lord of all." In the Greek the word "he" is emphatic: to show this, the words have been rendered, "He, yes he, is Lord of all"—of Gentiles as well as of Jews. "You yourselves know the story of what took place in the life of Jesus," Peter declared, "and we are witnesses of all things, of his life—how he went about doing good—of his crucifixion and resurrection, and how he charged us to preach unto the people and to testify that he is ordained of God to be the Judge of the living and the dead." And Peter ended his sermon by saying that every one—even Gentiles—who believed on Jesus should receive forgiveness of sins.

Needs No Pilot

Radio-Controlled Fighter Plane Demonstrated By United States Navy

The U.S. navy has demonstrated its latest developments in radio controlled aircraft—a pilotless fighter plane and a jet-propelled drone with a speed of 600 miles an hour.

Rear Adm. H. B. Sallada, chief of the bureau of aeronautics, said at an afternoon-long demonstration of the crafts, that combined with radar, influence fuses and atomic power they might "revolutionize techniques of national defence and methods of preserving the peace."

He warned that the scientific knowledge on which the aircraft are based is not an American monopoly and that the extent to which they can be developed depends on the amount of money given for research.

The immediate application of the pilotless fighter, the "Ghost Hellcat," is as a target for the heavy anti-aircraft guns of the fleet, but its greatest significance lies in the future. The plane lands and takes off by ground radio control and is flown in the air by a mother plane, another fighter.

The jet drone, still in the experimental stage, is already regarded as a formidable sparring partner for fighter pilots and anti-aircraft gunners. The drone is launched in the air by a PBY flying boat and is then controlled by a fighter plane. The drone has no landing gear and is brought down by a parachute which trips automatically by the fighter pilot controlling it.

Guam is the largest of the Mariana Islands. 2652

Industrial Hygiene

To Insure Working People Against Occupational Hazards

Establishment of a Division of Industrial Hygiene in the Saskatchewan Department of Public Health was announced by Hon. T. C. Douglas, Premier and minister of public health.

"The Department of National Health and Welfare is co-operating with us in the establishment of the new division by lending to the province the services of Mr. G. W. Rogers, M.A., of the Federal department's Division of Industrial Hygiene at Ottawa, and by equipping a laboratory for his use," Mr. Douglas said.

"The Division of Industrial Hygiene will be available for consultation with workers, managements, unions and public health authorities on occupational health problems, and will be able to carry out the necessary chemical analysis and recommend proper measures for the control of dangerous substances encountered in industry," Mr. Douglas continued. "Inquiries are invited.

"A great many of the substances used or handled in present-day industry, (not excluding agriculture) are capable of injuring the health of people handling them. These substances may cause obvious injury, occasionally of a severe nature, or more frequently they may have effects that are apparently mild and often remain unrecognized. The latter kind of effect, due to its imperceptible character, may cause considerably more economic loss than the more spectacular injuries."

"It must be emphasized that in virtually all cases it is possible to take proper precautions that will insure the safety of persons who have to use any of these harmful materials. It is the intention of the Department, through the Division of Industrial Hygiene, to insure the safety of working people against any of the occupational hazards to which they are exposed."

Mr. Rogers is a native of Toronto. He entered the University of Toronto in 1933 with matriculation scholarship in mathematics. He was graduated in 1937 in physics and chemistry and in 1938 received the M.A. degree in chemistry. In 1942 Mr. Rogers completed a special course in industrial hygiene at the Harvard School of Public Health under Prof. Philip Drinker.

In January, 1942, Mr. Rogers joined the industrial hygiene division of the department at Ottawa when the staff was expanded to discharge wartime responsibilities of the Federal Government in safeguarding the health of employees working in war plants.

In addition to factory inspection and laboratory determinations, of exposures of workers to harmful substances, Mr. Rogers completed during the past year a paper describing his work on methods of determining methol alcohol vapor in air, and carried out research on a new method for the measurement of other solvent vapors in workshop atmospheres.

Last year Mr. Rogers was active in founding the Canadian Association of Scientific Workers and was first chairman of the Ottawa branch.

Advance In Science

Very Soon Hot Dog Will Be Cooked By Electronics

Science is now putting the heat on the hot-dog.

Pretty soon, you'll be able to step up, plunk your dime into a slot, pull the lever and walk away with a hot-dog cooked from the inside out.

It will come blanketed in a nice crisp roll, also cooked from the inside out.

All you'll have to do is lather on your own mustard.

This represents a tremendous stride in modern science.

We've heard a lot of talk about civilization entering the atomic age. Well, the lowly hot-dog is keeping proudly apace. For the new hot-dog is cooked by electronics — which is just next door to radar.

The electronic hot-dog with its electronic roll is manufactured inside a gadget that looks a lot like a juke-box.

EVEN DISTRIBUTION

The Ottawa Journal says that from the great mass of figures presented to the food production conference one thing stands out—that Canadians are eating today more of almost everything than they did before the war, and this despite rationing. In other words, considering the country as a whole, rationing is no hardship but it is an effective means of even distribution.

The gasoline used by one Superfort to travel from the Marianas to Tokyo and back would have kept the average motorist in fuel for 10 years.



G. W. ROGERS, M.A.,

of the Division of Industrial Hygiene, Department of National Health and Welfare, Ottawa, who is on loan to the Saskatchewan Department of Public Health for the purpose of establishing a Division of Industrial Hygiene for the province. Ottawa has equipped a laboratory for his use in the Legislative Building, Regina.

Was Great Sculptor

But Name Of Joseph Nollekins Is Almost Unknown Now

The Canadian Press distributed a dispatch from London which told of the variety of things being advertised for in the newspapers. Among them was one asking for a book, "The Life and Times of Nollekins," and the Correspondent added the query "Who was he?"

His full name was Joseph Nollekins, and he was born in London in 1737. His achieved fame as a sculptor, and it is strange that his name is so little known today because he was the most noted sculptor of his time, and examples of his work are found in Westminster Abbey, St. George's Chapel in Windsor Castle, and in many other national shrines. He sculptured George III, and the Prince of Wales who became George IV; four Prime Ministers—the Duke of Wellington, Canning, Perceval and Pitt, also Charles James Fox; Lords Aberdeen, Castlereagh, Erskine, Egremont and Liverpool; David Garrick the actor and Lawrence Sterne the author. He also created many beautiful groups.

Nollekins was noted for his miserly habits and died wealthy at the age of 86.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

German Children

Many Thousands Are Settled Into Country Districts For The Winter

The reputation for adaptability and good nature of the British soldier has been borne out by the variety of unusual tasks tackled since the end of the war to help the civilian populations in European areas.

"Operation Stork" deals with the temporary evacuation of German children. Some weeks ago the first convoy set out from Berlin bearing thirteen hundred children and two hundred and fifty adults.

Every day for a fortnight the "Stork" convoy assembled in Berlin and was driven by British soldiers to Helmstedt where the children spent the night and then entrained for various reception centres. On arrival, after a hot meal, they met their foster parents. The Operation is now completed, with twenty-one thousand children and sixteen thousand adults settled into country districts for the winter away from the dangers of Berlin epidemics.—U.K. Information Service.

Victims Of War

Thousands Of Children Without Parents Wander In Ruins In German Cities

Thousands of hungry, half-clad children left without parents or homes are the most pathetic innocent victims of Hitler's war.

You see them everywhere in the larger German cities — white-faced, gaunt-eyed ghosts wandering amidst ruins, living by their wits until youth aid organizations find them.

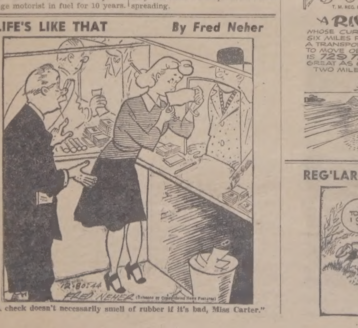
It is officially estimated there are 14,000 homeless children in Munich alone. Many lost both parents in the war. Some of the youngest do not even know their names.

NO EPIDEMIC LIKELY

Dr. Andrew Topping, European health director for United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration, said that no winter epidemic of disease was likely in Europe. Even if disease did break out on the continent, he told a meeting of the Royal Sanitary Institute, strict quarantine methods and emergency measures would prevent it from spreading.

LIFE'S LIKE THAT

By Fred Neher



"A check doesn't necessarily smell of rubber if it's bad, Miss Carter."

Canada's Parks

Have Received High Praise In A Book Published In New York

Canada's National Parks in the Rocky and Selkirk Mountains have come in for some high praise in a book entitled "The Rocky Mountains" recently published by the Vanguard Press of New York. The author is Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, President of Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts, well known outdoorsman, geographer, geologist and educator. Here in part is what Dr. Atwood says in a final summary of a chapter devoted largely to Canada's mountain playgrounds:

"The Canadian parks are remarkable in many respects. Those who would like to see how mountains are made, how in the movements that take place the huge layers of rock are contorted into anticlines and synclines, and how they are broken and crushed as they move slowly upward, and in this case eastward, may see examples of these phenomena from the saddle, or from the seat of an open car. There is probably no inland body of water that surpasses, in beauty of setting, Lake Louise, forty-seven miles into the mountains from Banff. There is no other place easily accessible in North America where large glaciers and a huge ice-field can so readily be visited as in the region of Mt. Athabaska and the Columbia Icefield. These places are now within walking distance from points on the Jasper-Banff highway.

"There is more to see in these great reservations than anyone can absorb on a single journey—mountain structures, mountain flora, and mountain fauna. There is wild game in these parks, surpassing anything easily available to the lovers of the out-of-doors, who cannot organize great pack-train expeditions into wilderness regions. Here it is comparatively easy to see in their native haunts the Rocky Mountain goat, elk, moose, mule, deer; black, brown, and grissly bear; cougar, and coyote.

"The more hardy individuals who will spend a few days in the saddle and camp out in a wilderness region, may visit some of the most beautiful high-mountain country in the world, areas that cannot be seen from the roadways. They will have a series of 'close-up', intimate experiences never to be forgotten."

Here is a fascinating description of the mountain parks that will be read by tens of thousands in all parts of the English speaking world, and which should do much to make better known many of the outstanding geological features of Canada's mountain playgrounds.

Perfectly Legal

But Will Written On Bible Is Something Quite Unusual

The first will written on a Bible to be filed at the courthouse in Victoria in the recollection of J. S. Gill, supreme court registrar, has turned up.

Written by an Irishman who resided at White Rock, B.C., the fly leaf gives his name, and his nation as Ireland, along with the address of his daughter in Belfast. On the reverse side of the same page is the will giving $100 to a friend and the remainder of the estate to the daughter in Ireland. It has been signed by two witnesses.

Because the page may not be removed the Bible will be filed.

"We've had some strangely written wills," said Mr. Gill, "but this is the first one we've filed in a Bible."

Joints made with animal glue have a tensile strength of more than 5,000 pounds per square inch—twice as strong as wood itself.

Health League of Canada presents Topics of Vital Interest

PASTEURIZATION CAMPAIGN NEEDS CITIZENS' HELP

If concrete results are to be expected in the current nation-wide campaign for compulsory pasteurization of milk, the average citizen must do something about it, Dr. Gordon Bates says in an editorial in the current issue of "Health", official magazine of the Health League of Canada of which organization Dr. Bates is the general director.

The editorial urges all Canadian citizens in the eight provinces where pasteurization is not compulsory (all except Ontario) to write to the Health League for literature on the subject and for a copy of a resolution which can be submitted for approval of any voluntary organizations to which they belong.

Dr. Bates emphasizes that if a sufficient number of citizens banded in voluntary associations get behind the movement, members of provincial legislatures will know that their constituents really want some action.

"Act today," the doctor admonishes. "Don't wait. Don't let it be on your conscience that you had a chance to save human life and did nothing."

Stating that the physicians of Canada desire Dominion-wide compulsory pasteurization legislation, but that there are only about 10,000 doctors in a population of 11,000,000, the editorial emphasizes it is up to the average citizen to say to the legislators they have elected that such legislation is desirable.

The Emperor's Horse

Hirohito's White Arabian Is Now The Property Of American Lieutenant

The most controversial horse in Japan—White Frost, described as Emperor Hirohito's own mount—is going to the United States as the property of an American lieutenant.

The Japanese Racing association ceremoniously turned over the much publicized white Arabian to Lieut. Dick Ryan, who discovered him in isolated but elaborate stables.

A change in army regulations regarding pets will make it possible for the lieutenant to take White Frost to the States—where he plans to exhibit the horse at veterans' hospitals, civic and charitable events.

NO PLACE LIKE HOME

Home is the soldier, home from the wars
And the sailor is home from the fight.
Home is the toiler, home from his chores
And the bomber is home from the night.
Home is the merchantman safe from the mine.
Home are the prisoners bound;
Home is the place they believed would be fine—
But there isn't a home to be found.
—New Zealand Better Business.

OIL STRIKE IN BRITAIN

Licenses have been granted to a British company to prospect for petroleum in two areas in Lancashire, Yorkshire and Durham. Largest British oil strike before the war was in Nottingham where present yield from the wells is 370 tons of oil a day.

THIS CURIOUS WORLD

By William Ferguson



Weekly Ration Fashion for a single person



SUN.	MON.	TUES.	WED.	THU.	FRI.	SAT.
Breaded Veal Cutlet	Veal Stew	Parsley Omelet	Sausages	Lamb Chop	Broiled Fish	Meat Loaf
Group B	left-over	unrationed	Group D	Group C	unrationed	Group C
9 oz 3 tokens			5 oz 1 token	4 oz 1 token		¾ lb 3 tokens

Even under meat rationing one can live alone—and like it, for the use of tokens is a boon to the single person. The one meat coupon valid each week is equivalent to eight tokens which enable the purchases to be varied throughout the week. Being on familiar terms with the Consumer Coupon Value Chart and the Coupon and Token Calculator which are available from your local Ration Board, will help you to obtain full ration value for the tokens expended. And with a little foresight, the single person's token budget can provide a meal for guests. This week's ration fashion suggests how this may be done.

Three tokens are ration exchange for a nine-ounce slice of veal steak or cutlet. This purchase will provide serving to be breaded for Sunday dinner, as well as the basis for Monday's stew. On Tuesday a parsley omelet, quickly prepared goodness so appreciated by the singleite, will keep you up to date with the meat-less day fashion in restaurants. A token's worth of sausages on Wednesday will be generous enough to provide an extra to complement Thursday's lamb chop. Friday is a day to forget your token arithmetic and make unrationed fish the protein dish. For week-end hospitality an extender dish is ration economy and a savoury meat loaf is conductive to eating enjoyment. Three-quarters of a pound of hamburger with soft bread-crumb or cereal elasticizer will nicely serve from four to six, so that if Saturday's party is a small one you should have some cold slices remaining to supplement with unrationed tongue for Sunday night supper.

Will Lower Cost

British Engineers Have System For Sound-And-Sight Television

British research engineers claim to have won the race for sound-and-sight television by obviating the need for duplicate transmitters and receivers for sound.

Both now can be operated on the same wave length—superimposed one on the other like the sound track of a sound film. The engineers estimate this development will cheapen and improve television receivers.

The same system will expedite color television since color signals, too, can be superimposed.

D. I. Dawson, 35-year-old research physicist employed by a radio manufacturing firm, made the discovery and has worked on it with 12 assistants for six months.

DEFENCES MUST GO

A quad partite co-ordinating committee, acting on behalf of all the Allied control commission, said that the Siegfried line and all other military installations, above and underground, will be destroyed to strip Germany of land defences.

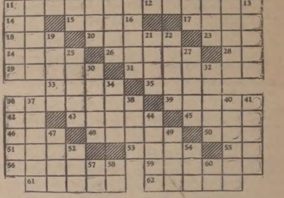
Does Job Efficiently

British Force In Occupied Germany Has Best Administered Zone

It is no secret at all that the most orderly and best-administered zone in Germany is the British. The British professional soldier takes to administration of an occupied country with a measure of objectivity. His habits of mind derive from an imperial tradition. To administer a subject people with paternal solicitude, to extemporize in an economic emergency, this is a way of life which comes instinctively to most Britons and especially to the educated professional soldier in whose mind command is identical with responsibility for the welfare of those to whom he gives orders. These men can't help looking after anyone whose life is placed in their hands. The job gets hold of them, and they are happy and efficient in doing it.—Ottawa Journal.

Oil fields of the world actually are graveyards of animals and plants which have been subjected to millions of years of heat and pressure beneath the earth's surface.

x—x OUR CROSSWORD PUZZLE x—x



HORIZONTAL
1 Clamor
6 City in Italy
11 Ceremonious
12 Egyptian god of agriculture
14 Conjunction
15 Meticulous
17 Animal skin
18 Hawaiian bird
20 Diurnal
23 Time gone by
24 Earth
26 Pauses
28 Land measure
29 Ecclesiastical council
31 Printer's error
33 Russian mountain system
35 To remove
36 To rescue
39 Taste
42 While
43 Quotes
45 Dreadful
46 Pronoun
48 Bracing
50 Accomplished
51 Twenty quires
53 Ancient musical instrument
55 Symbol for samarium
56 Trojan hero
59 Burial-place of King Arthur
61 Fracas
62 Citrus fruit

VERTICAL
1 Country in Europe
2 Conjunction
3 Devil
4 Carnelian
5 Hebrew prophet
6 Japanese money
7 Exists
8 Rim
9 Plane surface
10 Large antelope
11 Frustrates
13 Tempest
16 Small amount
19 To render impotent
21 Nobleman
22 City in Belgium
25 Style of architecture
27 Vegetable dish
30 Ship's crane
32 Lukewarm
34 Mother of Apollo
36 Oriental tambourine
37 Regard
38 Rockfish
40 Morning prayer
41 Part of a fortress
44 Mexican fiber plant
47 Logical
49 Bay
52 Honey
54 Male sheep
57 Diphthong
58 Symbol for selenium
60 See!



Answer To Last Week's Puzzle

REG'LAR FELLERS—Value Of An Education

BY GENE BYRNES



HERBERT MORRISON PLANNING TO PAY A VISIT TO CANADA AND U.S. IN NEAR FUTURE

LONDON.—Herbert Morrison, government leader in the House of Commons, who is about to relax with a trip to Canada after Christmas, in an interview with The Canadian Press looked back over the Labor government's busy months since the general election in July and said with a cheerful cockney grin:

"Well, there's no sign of chaos or muddle."

In a house with scores of new members, unfamiliar with parliamentary procedure, the house leader said he saw a mass of legislation handled effectively.

"There may be mistakes but they will not be mistakes due to lack of thought," said Mr. Morrison, who is Lord President of the council in the Attlee government.

In his large office, Mr. Morrison leaned back on his chair and spoke jubilantly of leaving London just after Christmas for his visit to Canada and the United States.

"You know, I am looking forward to this," said the short, peppery Londoner. "I have been hoping to go for a long time and I am sure my visit will make me more useful in my British cabinet duties. From what they tell me of Canada, I will have a good time as well as an interesting time."

Thus far he has spent 10 minutes in Canada—in 1938 he crossed to Windsor, Ont., from Detroit and sent his wife a postcard saying he was in Canada.

He said he was grateful that he was not going away to the Dominion on a mission with a tight schedule to be maintained. His conversations with the Dominion government at Ottawa would be informal. "But there is a long list of things we can talk about—of commonwealth, economic and general interest."

Mr. Morrison said he was going to see a Canada whose stature and importance had greatly increased since before the war.

"More and more Canada has become powerful and effective in the councils of the world," he said.

"It is not a matter of her fighting in the war—great as that was—which helped her stature. Her inventive and economic resources helped to raise her to her present high position."

Mr. Morrison said he expected to land at Halifax after a sea voyage to Canada and to return home by air.

JOB SENIORITY

Canadian Congress Of Labor Outlines Its Policy For Veterans

OTTAWA. — The Canadian Congress of Labor in a statement outlining its position on job seniority for veterans, said there was "no justification for a competitive struggle between civilian workers and veterans for non-existent jobs."

The congress said the statement was issued as a result of "the endeavor of the Canadian Legion to establish a preference for veterans without respect to seniority."

"The policy adopted by the congress provides that members of the services who return to their former employment shall be granted seniority for the full period of their service, including the right to any promotions for which they would have been eligible," the congress said.

"In the case of former members of the forces, not employed prior to enlistment, who obtain employment in industry within six months of the date of their discharge or the completion of any subsequent training, the congress has recommended to its affiliated and chartered unions that these workers be granted seniority on the same basis as if they had been employed in the industry at the time they entered the service.

"In the opinion of the congress, there is no justification for a competitive struggle between civilian workers and veterans for non-existent jobs. Common objective must be the provision of employment, and the responsibility for employment must be laid upon government and industry.

"The congress again offers to cooperate with government, industry, veterans' organizations and other groups in the effort to have industry operated in such a manner as to provide jobs and adequate incomes for every Canadian worker."

MAKING TRACTORS

BRANTFORD, Ont. — C. Gordon Cockshutt, president of the Cockshutt Plow Company, said in a statement that the company has started the manufacture of tractors and that "in the past Canada has been entirely dependent upon the United States for this all-important unit in farm operation." The U.S. source of supply would continue until "we complete our own development program."

HOT IN AUSTRALIA

SYDNEY, Australia. — The death of a nine-month-old baby brought the toll of a heat wave in New South Wales to 11. Ten persons died when temperatures up to 115 degrees were recorded.

CHURCHILL TO VISIT U.S.

LONDON.—The London Star said Winston Churchill will leave for a three month lecture tour of the United States soon after parliament adjourns for Christmas.

SHORTAGE OF CREWS

WASHINGTON. — A shortage of crews is delaying the sailing of 60 ships from United States ports, the war shipping administration said.

LOTTERY SCHEMES

Ontario To Enforce Provisions Of The Criminal Code

TORONTO.—The Ontario attorney-general's department announced that from now on it will strictly enforce provisions of the criminal code prohibiting lotteries, raffles and bingos, other than occasional bingos for religious or charitable purposes.

The criminal code forbids disposition of property, goods, wares and merchandise by lotteries and raffles and the holding of bingos.

It also prohibits conducting or managing a lottery scheme, or advertising or publicizing such an enterprise, under penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine not exceeding $2,000.

It is also an individual offence punishable by a $20 fine for anyone to buy, take or receive a lottery ticket.

The exceptions are that items of goods, wares and merchandise may be raffled for charitable or religious purposes where the consent of the municipality is first obtained, the items raffled do not exceed in value $50 and are first offered for sale, and that occasional bingos may be held by charitable and religious organizations if proceeds are to be used for a charitable or religious object.

The statement issued by Attorney-General Leslie Blackwell said the department believes illegal lotteries, raffles and bingos have reached such proportions the department must intervene.

Casualty Report Reveals Heavy Loss By Germany

NUERNBERG.—The German army high command admitted secretly just before its last great gamble, the Ardennes counter-attack, that Germany had lost 3,544,284 men killed or missing in action—65 per cent, on the Soviet front—in more than five years of war, it was learned from a Nazi document.

This casualty report by the intelligence branch of the German army indicated Hitler publicly told the truth about the low price in Teutonic lives he paid for conquering Poland, but was an inveterate liar thereafter.

The report did not include wounded, but an attached note stated there were 729,031 Wehrmacht wounded and sick in hospital in Germany at the time.

Soviet officials have said German casualties in the east, including dead, wounded, captured and missing, reached 12,000,000. The Wehrmacht report covering eastern operations up to Nov. 30, 1944 listed 1,410,728 dead and 907,050 missing.

Military men estimate the wounded usually number four times as many as the dead. Applied to the Wehrmacht report, this formula would mean adding more than 5,500,000 to the dead and missing figure of nearly 2,500,000 for a grand total of approximately 8,000,000 in the east.

Hitler's last public remarks on Wehrmacht losses were made Aug. 11, 1942, when he said 350,000 Germans had been killed in the war up to that time. He gave no figures on wounded or missing.

However, the Wehrmacht statistics listed 701,734 army, navy and air force dead for the same period—double what Hitler had reported.

The formerly highly confidential document is among thousands now at the Neurnberg palace of justice.

A special chart accompanied the tabulations to show the Fuehrer graphically how much German army manhood was expended on the series of fronts from 1939 to the winter of 1944-45.

It listed:

Polish campaign—16,843 dead, 320 missing. Hitler himself announced total casualties of 44,303, including wounded, at the conclusion of this 27-day campaign.

Africa—10,013 dead (this figure is blurred on the photostatic copy) 90,052 missing.

The western front up to June 1, 1944, six days before D-day—66,106 dead, 3,218 missing. This included the "phoney" war of the winter of 1939-40, seizure of Denmark, Norway, Holland and Belgium and collapse of France, the Dieppe operation and all other ground activity during this period.

Western front from June to Dec. 1, 1944—54,764 dead, 338,033 missing.

South front (Italy and Sicily)—47,873 dead, 97,154 missing.

Southeast front (the Balkans and Greek Islands)—24,207 dead, 12,060 missing. This included the conquest of Yugoslavia, Greece and Crete and subsequent operations against guerilla armies. Hitler asserted he won the Balkans with 6,056 casualties.

A breakdown of losses by services in another table showed the army losing more than 3,000,000 killed by enemy action or missing while the Luftwaffe lost 288,039 and the Navy 77,498.

CANADA'S HEALTH NORMAL

OTTAWA. — Should influenza become rampant it would sweep through every nation in the world, Dr. G. D. W. Cameron, director of public health services, said in an interview. At the same time, Dr. Cameron said there is "no undue reason for alarm on this continent" and that "health conditions in Canada are normal for this time of the year."



SIR TEDDER VISITS OTTAWA EN ROUTE TO ENGLAND — Sir Arthur Tedder on his way back to England to take over his new post in command of the R.A.F., is shown with Lady Tedder during a stop-over at Ottawa.

RESUMES DUTIES

General Stalin Back In Moscow After Two Months' Vacation

LONDON. — Generalissimo Stalin, 65, has returned to Moscow from a vacation of more than two months, the Moscow radio said. It reported that Gen. Stalin, who had been vacationing on the Black Sea since Oct. 9, returned to the capital and "resumed his duties."

Premier Stalin's return coincided with the opening in Moscow of the conference of foreign ministers of Great Britain, the United States and Russia.

Rumors regarding Gen. Stalin's health, denied by authoritative Moscow sources, were published throughout the world when he failed to attend the 28th anniversary of the Red revolution last Nov. 7.

MEAT FOR EUROPE

Hundred Million Pounds Shipped By Canada Last Month

MONTREAL.—The prices board disclosed Canada shipped more than 100,000,000 pounds of fresh meat and 16,000,000 containers of canned meat to Europe last month.

Officials of the board said the canned meat was distributed as follows: Holland 3,000,000 cans, Greece 1,769,922, Yugoslavia 2,499,768, Belgium 1,000,000, Czechoslovakia 1,749,880. The remainder was divided among Poland, Albania, the Ukraine and Russia.

JUDGE DISMISSED

TOKYO.—Gen. MacArthur ordered the dismissal of Judge Takeo Ishiwara of the Kyoto district court for imposing an "unusually light sentence"—a $13.33 fine—on a former Japanese army captain charged with carrying arms for distribution to his disbanded command. The dismissal was for incompetence in sentencing offenders against Allied directives.

BRITISH TROOPSHIPS

Must Purchase All Supplies In England And Not In Canada

MONTREAL.—The British ministry of war transport was reported here to have ordered all British troopships bringing Canadian servicemen home, to purchase all supplies and foodstuffs in England and no more in Canada.

Reason for the change was believed to be the sterling-dollar area exchange situation and the policy was expected to remain in force until some sort of loan can be negotiated between the Canadian and British governments along the lines of that which has just been ratified between Britain and the United States.

More than $1,000,000 worth of Canadian supplies would be affected by the move.

WANT CHANGE

North Country Wants To Have Seat In Government

TORONTO.—Lloyd (Shorty) Nelson and Andy Hay, pioneer members of the fraternity that rolled back the frontiers about Yellowknife in the Northwest Territories, are in Toronto now and say the Yellowknife country is incensed at having no representation in parliament.

As a part of the Northwest Territories Yellowknife now comes under the administration of the Northwest Territories council of seven members. The seat of government is at Ottawa.

"You can't run a big country like ours from Ottawa," said Hay.

INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

LONDON.—Proposals for an international university from which lectures could be broadcast to students all over the world is to be discussed at the United Nations education conference.



Mrs. Roosevelt and Mme. Chiang

MADAME CHIANG CAN'T LIVE DEMOCRACY—Madame Chiang, wife of the Chinese president, has been described by Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt as typical of the Chinese in that "she can talk beautifully about democracy, but she does not know how to live democracy." The widow of the late President Roosevelt referred to Madame Chiang during a question period after speaking to soldier patients at the posts' general hospital at Fort Devens, Mass.



CHRISTMAS TIES ARE WILDER—Canadian stores reported that during the Christmas shopping season womenfolk bought bigger and wilder neckwear as gifts for men.

HEAVY GALE

Lashes European Coast And Causes Much Damage

LONDON. — The European coast and ocean traffic suffered under the shock of a gale which wreaked coastwise damage and turned eastern Atlantic shipping lanes into mountainous seas.

The Canadian Pacific liner Duchess of Richmond, carrying Britain-bound troops, was damaged after turning back to Gibraltar from the southwesterly blow coming in from the ocean.

A dispatch to Reuters news agency from the 35,000-ton United States battleship Washington said the warship, homeward bound with 1,500 American soldiers from Europe, was being swept by an 87-miles-an-hour hurricane.

The English channel felt the full force of the blow as the southwest and west coasts of England continued in the gale's 24-hour grip. Ships, unable to make port, rode out the storm at anchor.

Lisbon reported a 75-mile gale sank small Portuguese craft, wrecked plantations and washed waves of the Tagus river into the lower reaches of Lisbon.

Big Loan Is Approved By House Of Lords

LONDON.—The House of Lords voted 90 to 8 in approval of an agreement for a $4,400,000,000 loan from the United States after a suspenseful two-day debate.

When the count came after harsh condemnation of the loan provisions including the requirement that Britain adhere to the Bretton Woods monetary agreements, 50 of the 150 lords attending declined to vote.

Among those voting in opposition to the loan were two former Canadians, Viscount Bennett and Lord Beaverbrook, leaders in criticizing the loan terms, and Lord Sempill, money reform advocate who studied Social Credit in Alberta.

Several who condemned the loan's provisions failed to vote.

Lord Bennett, prime minister of Canada when the Ottawa trade agreements were signed in 1932, said he could not be a party to acceptance of the agreement, as it appeared to be the intention to discuss imperial preferences at a forthcoming international conference. He charged that "since 1933 and 1934 the United States has consistently endeavored to destroy" empire preferences.

Lord Beaverbrook, with heavy sarcasm, said:

"I deny that the terms are harsh. I do not think the conditions are. Still, I hold the opinion that the loan is reasonably offered and should be gratefully rejected."

Lord Beaverbrook clashed with Lord Keynes when the former quoted a series of sterling balances. Lord Keynes commented sharply:

"After a long life in the jungle of statistics, I have never heard statistics one-15th so phoney."

Lord Beaverbrook mentioned tobacco among the goods Britain bought in the United States. He added that new tobacco areas were developing and in a few years Canada would double her tobacco production. It was the equal of the finest Virginia grades.

Britain was still the great export market for the Dominions. Canada had no alternative market for her agricultural surplus — certainly not the United States.

"Canada has announced her intention of helping us in a very big way," he added.

Lord Keynes, who headed the British delegation which negotiated the loan at Washington, defended the loan. He expressed regret it was not interest-free but called it liberal when considered in association with lend-lease aid to Britain.

The financial expert, associated with international monetary negotiations for 30 years, held fruitless a suggestion Britain could get back on her feet by dealing only within the sterling area. He noted Canada had been as insistent as the United States in asking that the United Kingdom liberate the future earnings of the sterling area.

Lord Bennett, said, he felt that when it became apparent it was impossible to deal with the United States loan to Britain on the basis of a grant, British emissaries might have withdrawn and left the matter for further consideration without pursuing it on the lines that had been followed.

"Why did we not ask congress to ratify the document first?" Lord Bennett asked. "For all we know when it comes to be ratified by congress it might contain terms and conditions not in the document before them."

CHRISTMAS PARTY

Royal Family Dance With Servants At Buckingham Palace

LONDON. — King George and Queen Elizabeth, with the two princesses, danced with the royal servants at the annual household staff canteen Christmas party in the gaily-decorated servants' hall of Buckingham palace.

For the first dance, a waltz, the Queen took the floor with her page, the King danced with the wife of an underbutler, and Princess Elizabeth waltzed with a chef.

WILL BE CONTINUED

OTTAWA.—Prime Minister Mackenzie King indicated in the commons the permanent Canada-United States defence board, established early in the war to plan for the defence of this continent, will be continued in the future.

MOVEMENT OF POPULATION FROM RURAL TO URBAN AREAS IS EXPECTED TO CONTINUE

OTTAWA. — Canadian cities will continue to expand and rural populations will become proportionately smaller, the reconstruction department predicts on the basis of a war industry survey.

Population shifts during the war are not likely to be reversed immediately.

With a larger proportion of the population now seeking wage-earning employment than in 1939, workers who have migrated to another province during the war period "are not likely to wish to return to their former places of residence or will only return in small numbers over a period of time," the department reported.

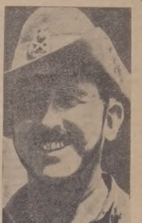
The war engendered a major movement of population from rural to urban areas with concentration particularly around the larger cities. For the first time in Canadian history there became evident—with the exception of British Columbia—a decrease in the population of counties which were predominantly farm areas. Those counties lost not only natural population increases but a share of pre-war populations as well.

"During the period 1941-44, 286,000 farm residents and 25,000 other rural non-farm dwellers have been uprooted and funnelled into urban areas," the department found. "The result has been very rapid growth for metropolitan areas which gained 237,000 population due to in-migration."

The main drift was from the prairies to Ontario and British Columbia. Quebec contributed slightly to the migration but Saskatchewan was the main contributor.

Some metropolitan-area growth was directly attributable to war industries but the movement was in effect a continuation of a pre-war trend.

"If urban centres continue to experience moderate prosperity in the post-war period this shift of population is likely to continue," it was predicted. "The industrialized centre of the country will likely continue to attract and absorb population from the distant regions. Concentration of the population in metropolitan areas will continue."



ESCAPES ASSASSINATION — Gen. Sir Philip Christison, British commander of Allied forces in Java, who escaped an attempt on his life in Batavia upon his return from a conference in Singapore. A hand grenade, believed thrown from the roadway struck an airfield hangar just as the plane carrying Christison and his staff touched ground. The grenade blasted a hole in the hangar door, but failed to damage the plane. There were no casualties.

BUILDING FLEET

The Allied Headquarters Announce Japanese Shipyards Working On Full Time

TOKYO.—Japanese shipyards operating on a full-time basis have under construction 122 steel ships and 1,356 wooden vessels, Allied headquarters announced.

The rebuilt merchant fleet will be geared to support a "minimum Japanese economy." From their own shipyards the Japanese have been ordered to produce craft to meet harbor requirements, the fishing industry, the repatriation program and a merchant fleet to supply the country with vital imports.

NO WARLIKE SPORTS

Allied Control Commission Issues Order For German Athletes

BERLIN.—Abolition of all sports organizations which existed in Germany before the surrender has been ordered by the co-ordinating committee of the Allied control commission in a move to prevent the use of organized sports as a cloak for military training.

The ban was aimed primarily at organizations engaged in parachuting, marksmanship or other activities of a military nature.

REPORT DENIED

That Princess Elizabeth Would Visit United States Next Month

LONDON. — Buckingham palace categorically denied a report that Princess Elizabeth would visit the United States next month.

The story arose from a report in an American newspaper that Prime Minister Attlee was urging British tours of the United States to cement Anglo-American understanding, and that Princess Elizabeth would be one of the first visitors.

SCHEDULE FOR THE RELEASE OF MANY CANADIAN TROOPS IN HOLLAND AND GERMANY

AMSTERDAM. — A schedule released for the cleanup of all Canadian troops in Holland and Germany except the occupational force, shows that the last elements of headquarters, Canadian forces in the Netherlands, will leave Holland for the United Kingdom Jan. 31, the final repatriation draft.

The bulk of headquarters forces will break up Jan. 2 when No. 51 company, C.W.A.C., and No. 1 Canadian base post office also move.

The full time table follows:

Dec. 29—Headquarters army troops area.

Dec. 30—Miscellaneous drafts from No. 1 Canadian ordnance demobilization depot.

Dec. 31—No. 1 company catering pool.

Jan. 1—Canadian sections of the 1st and 2nd echelons, general headquarters, other than parts required for the occupation force.

Jan. 2 — Headquarters Canadian forces in the Netherlands, less elements required to supervise the remainder of the repatriation; Canadian base reinforcement battalion; 51 company, C.W.A.C.; No. 1 Canadian base post office.

Jan. 3—Nos. 35 and 36 Canadian army troops composite company.

Jan. 4—No. 7 Canadian provost company; 1st Canadian army signals.

Jan. 5—Part of No. 4 Canadian reinforcement battalion part of 1st Canadian army leave centre, Amsterdam.

Jan. 8—No. 2 Canadian base reinforcement group.

Jan. 13—No. 1 Canadian general hospital, Nijmegan.

Jan. 15—The remainder of No. 1 Canadian ordnance demobilization depot.

The remainder of No. 4 Canadian base reinforcement battalion through which all Canadian repats go en route home.

Jan. 31—Final shutdown of headquarters, Canadian forces in the Netherlands, with personnel proceeding direct to the United Kingdom.

WORK WILL PROCEED

Irrigation Dam In Alberta To Be Started In Spring

CALGARY.—The Dominion government has decided to go ahead with the $3,500,000 St. Mary's irrigation dam at Spring Coulee, Alta., in the spring of 1946, it was learned in official circles.

The project has long been urged by the southern Alberta water conservation council, the Calgary and Lethbridge boards of trade, farm organizations and other groups interested in the agricultural development of southern Alberta.

When the estimates for the dam were first prepared and forwarded to Ottawa, it was estimated that the earthen dam would likely take three years to construct. The initial work, which is expected to start in the spring, will cost in the neighborhood of $500,000 all of which will be provided by the federal government.

The St. Mary's and Milk rivers both begin in the state of Montana and flow into Canada, the streams being divided between the two countries by treaty.

The dam is the key to the whole Lethbridge southeastern water scheme that will cost more than $15,000,000 before it is completed.

OUT OF WORK

R.C.N.V.R. Ratings At Coast Apply For Re-Enlistment In Navy

VANCOUVER.—A number of discharged R.C.N.V.R. ratings, on discovering the difficulties of finding civilian jobs, are applying for re-enlistment in the navy, it was reported in a statement issued from the office of Cmdr. K. C. McRae, commanding officer of H.M.C.S. Discovery in Vancouver.

No details were given. "Exact figures of recruiting are not at present available for publication," the statement said.

SUEZ WAS BLOCKED

PARIS. — The Suez canal was blocked 76 days during the war and the Mediterranean lay landlocked to the east, stockholders of the waterway learned. A report to stockholders said two sunken hulks still narrow the canal channel. They are the last of 26 ships sunk in the canal in 64 German air attacks.

VILLAGES DAMAGED

LONDON—Roofs of houses three miles away were blown off when five tons of explosives in a depot near Bayfeux, Normandy, exploded, the Paris radio reported. There were no casualties, but the villages of Bernesse and St. Martin were severely damaged.

2852

"Operation Muskox" Will Be First Major Peacetime War Manoeuvre Made By Any Nation

(By G. H. Sallans, B.U.P. Staff Correspondent)

A VAST defence plan to seal up the northern gateway into the North American continent and thereby the western hemisphere in which Canada is the pivot, is drawing comment from world capitals. Canada's "operation muskox" of army and air force through the north is scheduled to get under way later this winter, and already attention of world capitals outside this continent has been noted.

In view of the close liaison between Canada and the United States through their joint defense boards President Truman's recent announcement of extensive defense strategy is linked with Canada's northland.

Last month the Canadian Department of National Defense announced a wintertime military operation in the north which is to sweep over 3,100 miles of so-called barren lands. "Operation Muskox" as it is known, will be one of the first major peacetime war manoeuvres by any nation of the world.

"Canada has become a cardinal factor in the defenses of this western hemisphere, the northern anchor both as a staging route to the northern Pacific, and as a supply base through the oil refineries and pipe lines traced through what only five years ago was a wilderness," wrote R. W. Keyserling in a recent British United Press dispatch to Latin America.

"If the atomic bomb is considered the weapon which has suddenly changed the military might in favor of the western allies, then Canada has also become the guardian of the most precious of military supplies, over which she in future must stand guard.

"Having lost her former invulnerability, being drawn . . . into the vortex of world events which have their pivotal points no longer in crises in Warsaw or Prague, in Rome or Berlin, in Bucharest or Tokyo, but whose developments will hinge on a new balance of forces between Washington, Moscow and London, Canadians have to re-orient their thinking."

The operation was regarded abroad as frank recognition that, firstly, it was a joint Canada-United States project and, secondly, it was an exploratory defense measure for future security against the only power which today could possibly combine the capability and the desired desire for a blow against the western hemisphere.

Airfields dot the new line of communications from Edmonton along the air staging route to Kiska and Attu, the American end of the Kurile Islands only 750 miles away from Shimishu and Paramushiro, now in Soviet hands.

When Soviet fliers seven years ago made a non-stop flight across the north and into the northwestern United States, they charted the strategic routes of the future. And "Operation Muskox" is primarily to chart and document a defence against a great European or Asiatic power which might strike suddenly and without warning against the western hemisphere. With the defeat of Japan and Germany, Soviet Russia is the only present-day power capable of such a blow.

The shortest way from Russia to New York or Washington or the great industrial centres of Canada and the United States is over the North Circle route. Soviet fliers already have achieved most of the flight in a 7,000 mile non-stop hop. American fliers have exceeded the distance in an 8,000 mile flight.

Official statements so far have merely indicated recognition of events. For example, Russian Ambassador to Canada G. M. Zaroubin, speaking in Vancouver, urged that there is every reason for cordial relations between Canada and Russia, and invited a Canadian official to visit the Soviet.

It was recognized that "Operation Muskox" is being undertaken with the full understanding of Great Britain, and actually at the behest of the United States to fulfill the pact of mutual defence made by Prime Minister Mackenzie King and President Roosevelt in 1938 and solidified in the early days of the war.

What struck observers about the sober and modest announcement of "Operation Muskox", scheduled to begin next February, was that it merely said the army force will operate westward from Fort Churchill to test out Canadian-made armored snowmobiles with tracked trailers, and to be in teamwork with Royal Canadian Air Force planes. The operation, it was said, would "supplement" previous findings and test the feasibility of over-snow vehicles. But snow-travel equipment has been known and tested for years, and bush fliers have tested all possible conditions northward to Aklavik, in normal commercial operations undertaken as casually as flights from one lighted airfield to another.

"Operation Muskox" therefore became in the minds of experienced observers an international gesture targeted squarely at the future.

Skeleton forces work from bases, which have to be manned. Moreover, as one ostensible purpose is to test the dropping of ground supplies, and as various types of equipment are to be tested, it has been foreseen that the ultimate force to be concerned will run into the thousands.

Experiences of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and the old-time bush fliers, (who were fighting graduates of World War 1) presumably will be used in the tests. The Arctic is old ground to the R.C.M.P., who for two generations have covered all parts of it.

The trek is scheduled to take 81 days, beginning from Churchill, and touching at Eskimo Point, Baker Lake, Perry River, Cambridge Bay, Denmark Bay, Coppermine, Port Radium, Fort Norman, Fort Simpson, Fort Nelson, Dawson Creek and Edmonton.

While the northern manoeuvres are recognized as a matter of international defense policy affecting every country in the western hemisphere, it was foreseen that the actual Canada-United States liaison will be through the joint defense board. On this board Canada's representative is a warrior-scientist, Gen. A. G. L. McNaughton, formerly commander of the Canadian Army Overseas, later national defense minister. McNaughton for several years before the war headed the National Research Council, which played a pioneer part in the atomic research that culminated in the production of the atomic bomb.

This new relation to the world for Canada was developed in air science and in the atomic research laboratories. Air science for many years has mastered the technique of polar and Canadian Arctic flying. Atomic research did the rest of the grim job of de-isolating Canada.

Future Of Television

Whole British Empire May Be Linked Up By Programs

Maurice Gorham, who once saw life from behind a reporters notebook, now looks at it through the omnipotent eye of the television transmitter. One time a reporter on the old Westminster Gazette (defunct), then editor of the BBC's Radio Times, he now is head of the BBC's television service reopening next spring.

For the last six months Mr. Gorham—a tall greying vigorous man in the early forties—has been in charge of the BBC's light program. Formerly he was chief of special broadcasts to the forces overseas.

Discussing the future of television, Mr. Gorham said: "The time is not far off when the whole of the British Empire will be linked by televised programs. Before the war a picture televised in England was picked up in New York. The possibilities of the future are illimitable."

Perhaps because of his newspaper training, Mr. Gorham plans to concentrate on big news events in the world of sport—such as the Derby and the Oxford and Cambridge boat race—and on topical happenings outside the studio.

"We shall specialize in broadcasting of actual events rather than in studio dramatizations and movie reels which can be had without the aid of television," he said.

Mr. Gorham pointed out that wartime researches have brought perfection in television transmission closer, but for the present transmission will have to be limited to the capacity of pre-war receivers working on 405 light lines. Ultimately the density of pictures will be stepped up to 1,000 lines.

For test purposes "still" pictures are to be radiated from Alexandra palace for the assistance of manufacturers and viewers renovating prewar apparatus.

Of television broadcasting in Canada and the United States, he says: "The longest known transmission range for good reception is 40 miles, and Britain is obviously better adapted to these conditions. But ultimately I believe all countries will be linked by television."

Argentine Harvest

Shows A Great Increase Over The 1944 Crop

Argentina's 1945 harvest will enable the country to increase its offerings to the world grain markets, official estimates disclosed. The wheat harvest was estimated at 4,511,000 tons, an increase of almost 500,000 tons over 1944.

NO FUTURE

Two privates were discussing army methods.

"You know, Bert," said one, "there ain't much to this Army game. . . . There ain't much advancement."

"How do you make that out, Bill?" asked the other soldier.

"Well,' said Bill, "we starts off as privates, then we advances up to field marshals; then we can't go no further. . . . It's really sort of a dead end job."

NO DOUBT HE'S RIGHT

A Scottish scientist is in the news with the bold assertion that he couldn't be disintegrated by an atom bomb. Having eaten haggis and lived to tell the tale—as doubtless he has on many occasions—it would appear that the fellow has reasonable grounds for this feeling of indestructibility, says the Ottawa Citizen.

OLD WHEAT GERMINATES

Grains of wheat buried with an Egyptian mummy grew well when planted after lying dormant for two thousand years. In a small way, experiments in the U.S.A. have shown that when forty-year-old seeds were sown, half of them germinated.

ARE CONTINUING WORK

The women of Fiji's Knitting and Sewing circle did not stop their good work with the end of the war. A case of 300 garments was despatched to the Lord Mayor of London for distribution to war victims recently and a second case is now half ready.

British Science

Being Geared To Industrial And Economic Reconstruction

The gearing of British science to the machine of industrial and economic reconstruction has since the first days of peace been rightly regarded by the government, Department of Science and Industry and the general public as an issue of first importance. On December 6th Sir John Anderson, who is chairman of the Advisory Committee on atomic energy, gave a good report of the progress made and of the prospects ahead. In a speech to the Manchester Joint Research Council in which he outlined the part scientific and industrial co-operation has played and will continue to play in the United Kingdom he defined the outlook for the application of science in industry during the reconstruction period as "extremely favourable".

The importance of this pronouncement is best realized by reference to the immense benefits gained in the United Kingdom by scientific and industrial collaboration during the war. It was this close co-operation which resulted in the production of inventions and developments largely instrumental in the winning of the war; for example, radio location, mulberry ports, the ten-ton bomb, high octane fuel, and not the least, the atomic bomb, in the production of which British research played a leading part.

Today the United Kingdom intends to achieve similar, and even greater results, in the application of science to peacetime industry. Here she has entered the peace with the considerable asset that many of her wartime advances are applicable to non-military purposes. Sir John Anderson has listed some of them: Research in the textile industry has resulted in the production of cotton fabrics in which the fibres are so twisted that, on contact with water, they immediately swell and render the cloth waterpoorf, while at the same time allowing for the passage of air. Again, in the steel and non ferrous metal industries new processes have been developed and new materials produced for the first time including many types of alloy steel and great quantities of magnesium from sea water. "In television", said Sir John, "we undoubtedly led the world before the war and we are probably still ahead. Before the war the United Kingdom gained all the speed records in the air, on the water and on land, with British pilots and British machines made in British workshops. We now hold all these records again. All aeroplanes are fitted with perspex—a transparent, non-splintering plastic produced in this country, and during the war our chemical industry produced also polythene — the finest known insulator. An insecticide, gammexane, probably more efficient than DDT, a range of selective weedkillers, linked with the discovery of hormones produced in the growing tips of plants—which may well mean a revolution in agricultural methods — a synthetic adhesive, heat, water and acid-proof, giving unions stronger than those obtained by rivetting or spot welding, are other achievements of our progressive and virile chemical industry. In the manufacture of scientific instruments there is the same story of technical skill and successfully applied research. The illustrations, which I could multiply many times over in respect of a wide range of activities, show the high technical efficiency of our industries and their readiness to appreciate and develop the new ideas born in our research laboratories."

Prehistoric Wool

Believe Sheep Domesticated Before The Dawn Of Civilization

The first use of wool for clothing is lost in the mists of antiquity. It is not known definitely when sheep were first domesticated but it must have been before the dawn of ancient civilization. Pictures on ancient Egyptian monuments bear witness to the fact that the Egyptians possessed sheep at a very remote period, although as yet no pictures of sheep have been found as old as some of the horse and the ox.

UNDERGROUND RESERVOIR

Istanbul Turkey, has a huge underground reservoir, which supplies water to 600 dwellings and 60 wells. Three hundred exquisitely-carved columns support the roof of the reservoir.

When a pretty gal glances at you as if you weren't there—you are really old.



RUSSIA TO TOP IN ATOM—Dr. Irving Langmuir, Nobel prize physicist, and a research director of General Electric in Schenectady, told a U.S. Senate committee that Russia could gain world supremacy in atom bombs in three years. He said a crisis in atomic energy development can be expected in 10 to 20 years.

Soil Textures

Have A Very Important Bearing On Crop Production

The texture of the soil has a great influence on the physical and chemical characteristics of the soil and consequently it has an important bearing on crop production. By soil texture is meant the degree of fineness of the inidividual soil particles or in other words the relative amount of gravel, sand, silt and clay present in a particular soil, states P. C. Stobbe, Field Husbandry Division, Central Experimental Farm, Ottawa.

Coarse sandy or light textural soils permit more rapid percolation than the heavier silty and clayey soils because of their smaller moisture holding capacity. This moisture relationship in the soil has a direct relationship to crop production. In the drier sections of the prairie provinces, the sandy soils are often only marginal to sub-marginal lands, while in the more humid sections of the country the sandy soils often form the more desirable agricultural land especially for the production of some important crops. The heavier clay soils on the other hand are often too poorly drained and too cold for many crops in the humid sections, while in the drier regions they form first class agricultural land.

Other things being equal, the heavier clay and clay loam soils generally contain more plant nutrients for crop production than the lighter sandy soils. In addition, due to the presence of a larger amount of fine adhesive (colloidal) materials, the heavy siols are usually better able to absorb and hold fertilisers which are added to the soil than the lighter soils. In the latter, excessive amounts of fertilisers are easily leached out of the soil. On the other hand, plant food requirements for the production of special crops can be more easily controlled on the lighter soils.

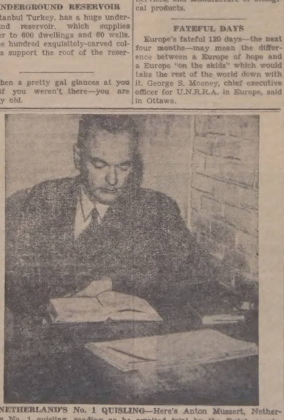
Animal Pathology

Three Laboratories For Investigating Diseases Of Domestic Animals

The Division Of Animal Pathology, Science Service, Dominion Department of Agriculture is comprised of central laboratories and administrative offices in Hull, P.Q., together with three branch laboratories in other parts of Canada. One of these is at Saanichton, B.C., where studies and services on conditions peculiar to British Columbia are carried out. At Lethbridge, Alberta, a well-equipped laboratory is available for the investigation of disease conditions in the prairie provinces. A third branch laboratory is situated on the Experimental Farm, Ottawa, where diseases of poultry are studied. The activities of the Division may be divided into three sections—Research, Services, and Manufacture of biological products.

FATEFUL DAYS

Europe's fateful 120 days—the next four months—may mean the difference between a Europe of hope and a Europe "on the skids" which would take the rest of the world down with it, George S. Mooney, chief executive officer for U.N.R.R.A. in Europe, said in Ottawa.



NETHERLAND'S No. 1 QUISLING—Here's Anton Mussert, Netherland's No. 1 quisling, reading as he awaited trial by the Dutch courts. Subsequently he was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged.

Number One Chauffeur

Woman Was Chosen To Drive Car For General Eisenhower

Ever since the first Gibson put on her long linen duster and got behind the wheel of a horseless carriage, the men have had their way about women drivers.

Even when a gal hasn't so much as taken the least little nick out of the garage door, she's in for the usual criticism levelled at women behind the wheel.

But this superior attitude on the part of the opposite sex is due for a setback. Civilians may say you can't trust a woman on the highways, but the armed forces trusted her one hundred per cent.

In fact, a woman was appointed the number one chauffeur of the commander of the Allied forces in Europe.

A quiet dark-haired Irish girl named Kay Summersby drove General Eisenhower on some of his most vital missions during the war.

As a member of the motor transport corps Kay had received rigorous training for her responsible job. She was an ambulance driver during the worst of the London blitz, finding her way through black-out streets filled with the rubble of bombed buildings.

Kay was assigned as Eisenhower's chauffeur when he was a major-general, and she went with him on the critical North African campaign.

Kenneth Davis tells what happens then in his new Eisenhower biography "Soldier of Democracy."

It seems Kay's fiance, an American officer, was killed in action. The busy general took time out from his own problems to do what he could to help his grief-stricken chauffeur.

Between driving chores, he asked her to take over the job of answering some of his heavy correspondence. Soon she was so wrapped up in her work that she no longer had time for hours of silent brooding.

Of course, he read carefully every bit of correspondence before signing it, but he seldom had to send one back for revision. Kay had been able to pick up his distinctive way of talking and writing so well. She was a whiz at framing replies just as he wanted them.

Have Come Back

Amateur Operators Of Wireless Sets Again On The Air

We repeat it, the Hams are back. If you do not know what Hams are you have missed knowing a remarkable produce of this age of science. For those who respect him the Ham is an inspired amateur in the high art of wireless, and to those who do not respect him he is merely a "radio bug" and his wires and ideas get in their hair and clothes lines.

Few people can probe the cosmos for a smaller cash deposit than a Ham. We used to marvel—until elucidation was forced by curiosity—at the way a strange light would come into the eyes of one of these fellows when some one popped up with a bit of Morse from Texas, Edinburgh or even China.

For only a few dollars he had made this bit of magic, and in his magic he was engrossed in a way that few people could be engrossed.

The remarkable thing about radio is, of course, its facile obedience to the human touch, and how little power and machinery is needed to flash a dot or dash around the globe.

The waves go out, as waves go out from a stone dropped into a pond, but at considerably greater speed: to wit, some 186,000 miles a second, which by our amateur mathematics is around the world about eight times in a second. If you work 1,000 kilocycles then those waves vibrate (or undulate, if you prefer it) at a rate of 1,000,000 times a second. This is very small potatoes in vibration as high and ultra-high frequencies go these days, but nostalgia for the good old days is still with us.

In the war the Ham had to get off the air waves for obvious reasons. But he gave his services to the full in the war—in a war that depended in no small measure on wireless. Radar, it might be mentioned, is essentially a wireless. His services were welcome, and his scientific knowledge loomed bigger than ever before.

Now he is back. He is permitted to go on the air again. He can tune the key to his companion Hams the world over. His eye can light up again when he gets Texas, Edinburgh or even China.—Hamilton Spectator.

LOOKING AHEAD

One of the corps of the British Fourteenth Army in Burma held a discussion group competition throughout the monsoon within a few miles of Japanese positions in the Arakan, and these were the three subjects discussed: How can we, the voters, exercise more effective control over our Members of Parliament? How can we save our children from the horrors of a third world war? How can we eliminate the paradox of poverty in the midst of plenty?

CHOSE WRONG LINE

A middle aged man got at the end of the long line of women who waited their turn to get to the hosiery counter of a department store—and buy a pair of nylons. After almost an hour, he left the line for a few minutes. When he returned he didn't get his position back, so again he went to the end of the line. Another long wait and he finally reached the hosiery counter. "A pair of men's sox, size 10, please," was his request.

RADAR SCHOOL IN INDIA

One of the few such establishments in the Commonwealth outside the United Kingdom, a radar school in India instructs navy personnel in radar plotting and action information organization and trains radio mechanics in the maintenance of ship-borne radar equipment.

The bulk of the United States asbestos supply comes from Canada.

Northern Route To Churchill Would Save Prairie Farmers Much Money On Grain Shipments

(Walter Anderson in The Ottawa Journal)

IF GOVERNMENT plans to open a northern sea route through Port Churchill, Manitoba, are brought to a successful conclusion, Canada is going to have a booming seaport on Hudson Bay, a thousand miles north of Winnipeg. Freighting of western grain through Port Churchill may save prairie farmers up to four and a half cents a bushel on produce now being shipped to feed starving Europe.

Churchill, which only a few years ago consisted of scattered tar paper shacks and a Government radio station, is already beginning to show signs of modernization. It is the site of perhaps the largest grain elevator in the Dominion, and has a modern $3,000,000 airport built by the U.S. Army to guard against possible invasion from the Arctic. At least four radio stations are on the air in the various Government services. Magnetic earth currents will be measured by a party of scientists and already a daily weather report is being wired to Ottawa.

The town has a population of from one to two hundred whites and a generous quota of half-breed Cree Indians. Living quarters run from rough, wooden shacks, chinked against the driving Arctic gales, to a modern brick railway station with living quarters attached. Churchill also boasts a hotel, a restaurant and a post office.

Two grocery stores supply the populace with foodstuffs and take care of the local fur trade. There is a laundry, run by a Norwegian sailor, that does a pretty good business with National Harbors Board employes. Groceries are not above the ceiling price and most types of goods are obtainable. Fresh meat, however, is quite a problem.

Supplies are freighted in across the barren lands by the weekly train of the Hudson Bay Railway. No matter how hard the wind blows or how far below zero the temperature is, that train always gets through. There has only been one marked occasion in years that it did not arrive. At that time a blizzard raged for three weeks in the month of May. The wind reached a velocity of over 100 m.p.h. and the train was completely buried.

The train is often forced to stop for hours on end to allow the passing of caribou herds during their semi-annual migration to Winter and Summer feeding grounds. The animals live on white caribou moss, which is their namesake. Besides being delicious for human consumption caribou meat makes excellent food for sleigh dogs. Every Indian who keeps a team of huskies always has one or two carcasses drying on the low roof of his shack. Caribou are readily obtainable during Spring and Fall. It is merely a matter of firing into a solid wall of plodding animals and you are almost certain to drop one or possibly two. But for Government restrictions limiting the individual hunter to two male caribou, killing of the animals could amount to the same proportions as did the slaughter of buffalo at one time upon our western plains.

Every trapper keeps from six to twelve husky dogs. In addition to caribou meat the animals are kept nourished by feeding them on white whale flesh. The whales run in schools at the mouth of the Churchill River. When a school is sighted they are pursued by two hunters in a fast motor boat. As they are overtaken the mammals are harpooned by one man in the bow. This slows the whale down sufficiently for it to be shot and the carcass recovered. To prevent the whale's body from sinking an oil drum is attached to the harpoon line and is thrown overboard the moment the whale is stabbed. Whaling is considered a fast and thrilling sport.

I will only touch briefly upon the lives of the inhabitants of this outpost town. They are little different from Joe Smith or Mary Jones who live in our civilized communities and their ideas of relaxation is akin to that of all people who are forced to lead a life where entertainment depends entirely upon individual initiative. The U.S. Army supplied a weekly movie to civilians, but now that has gone. The annual visit of R.M.S. Nascopie on her ten thousand-mile Arctic voyage is perhaps the main occasion on which a dance can be organized. Even then men far out-number women and competition is keen.

For the most part cards and phonograph records supply the bulk of all relaxation. There is a tavern for men who like the occasional bottle of beer but women are not admitted.

Medical facilities so far are inadequate. A doctor is employed by the local harbor board for the Summer months, but the hospital is closed during the Winter. Last Winter the postmaster's little girl was seriously ill from a ruptured appendix. Her life was probably saved by an Army surgeon who was stationed at the local Army airfield. That surgeon has now left and the harbor board doctor will soon be going home.

Tuberculosis is prevalent among the Indians, who live in one-roomed, unheated shacks. Firewood is unobtainable because of the lack of timber, and coal is too expensive for the native's meagre budget.

The type of mosquito known to carry malaria fever is to be found in Churchill. Strangely enough one case of this tropical ailment did develop during the past Summer but it was a recurrence of the disease, contracted when the victim was in the tropics.

HEAVY RAINFALL

The greatest rainfall ever recorded in the world for a 24-hour period was on the island of Luzon, Philippines, July 14-15, 1911, when three feet ten inches fell within 24 hours.

Life In Stockholm

Is Gay And Colorful But Everything Is Very Expensive

Neatly kept streets, well-dressed citizens, many limousines and taxicabs, rich shop-window displays, luxury restaurants, shows, and bright lights along a half-dozen miniature Broadways all add up to the impression that Stockholm is a vast museum where the amenities of twentieth-century civilization have been preserved.

The only catch is that it is an expensive museum—even if you do not indulge in champagne at $15 to $18 for a bottle, oysters at 50 cents each, and caviar at $2 a spoonful. Rates for first-class hotels, assuming you can get in, run from $5 to $7 a day for a room and bath, and $15 to $25 for suites. But there is also a 15 to 25 per cent. service charge in lieu of the tips that you pay anyway.

In a restaurant a head waiter will soon stare you into discarding the $1 menu and gratefully taking the $4 one or the a la carte bill of fare, where no item except perhaps bread and butter is listed at less than $2.

Taxis are not expensive—you can ride clear through the city for $1. But shopping is—$5 neckties and $15 shirts, for example. A woman's dress worth wearing is $100 and up.

Nonetheless, Stockholmers look healthy, clean, and well-dressed. The answer is not that they are all millionaires but that the majority eat the plainest food at home, preferring to spend the bulk of their money otherwise. Swedish girls even more than men save their nickels assiduously to invest in clothes. The result is that they look astonishingly smart, although perhaps not as smart on the average as Parisiennes. But what they lack in chic they make up in physique. Ingrid Bergmans and Greta Garbos are a dime a dozen in these parts.—Newsweek.

Device For Blind

Special Eyeglass Invented Which Will Be Help In Traffic

An electronic device which enables the totally blind to distinguish colors on automobiles by feeling the reflection of light was described by its inventor, Byron Brown, Santa Monica, Calif.

The device, perfected by Brown an electrical engineer, enables blind persons to "feel" objects in front of them when they don an eye-glass equipped with light-sensitive selenium. It transmits sound to bone behind the ear when an obstruction comes between it and light.

"He can judge the height, weight and number of persons in front of him," Brown said. "He can tell when automobiles are coming and whether they are of light or dark color. He can even tell when the moon comes out from behind a cloud."

"After 10 or 12 hours of use, one should be able to thread his way in and out of traffic and have no trouble," Brown said.

The inventor said his "seeing eye" acted on somewhat the same principle as that which enables a bat to fly safely in the dark by throwing sound waves ahead of it. The waves rebound and are picked up by the supersensitive sound conductor.

Cutwork For Linens



7255

by Alice Brooks

Cutwork flowers on your linens is needlework that's lovely as well as lasting! Easy to do, it adds distinction to all plain linens.

Do these motifs in fascinating cutwork or just plain stitchery. Pattern 7255 has transfer for 16 motifs 3 x 3 to 4¼ x 14 inch.

To obtain this pattern send twenty cents in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) to Household Arts Department, Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Avenue E., Winnipeg, Man. Be sure to write plainly your Name, Address and Pattern Number.

Radar is what tells you the exact position of the black cat in the coal cellar at night.

2652

Quality Guaranteed

"SALADA"

TEA

OUR COMPLETE SHORT STORY—

LOVE AND LIPSTICK

By LYNN TIGORE

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Wheeler Newspaper Syndicate

HER eyes were green, accentuated by upswept lashes exactly the shade of her burnished mahogany hair. It was rolled high in front, looped low on the nape of her neck. Her complexion was all that an advertising writer might claim for his pet cosmetic account. Yes, Rena Shelton was a beauty.

But a girl selling beauty products such as rouge and powder, eye-shadow and lipstick in a giant New York department store would have to be all that. Competition in the cosmetic business was fierce and so was competition in love. Rena had learned something of competition in love when she fell for Jack Crops, a handsome young arm of the law, assigned to traffic duty on the corner near which she lived.

One icy morning, Rena slipped on the street, was terrified as traffic skidded about her. She might have been killed except that Jack was there to halt a truck thundering in her direction.

Her knees were bruised and cut, and the hand with which she tried to retrieve her purse was bleeding. Jack insisted on calling an ambulance.

"Better get those cuts cleaned up properly. No use taking a chance on infection."

In the course of his duty, Officer Crops got all the facts concerning his charge. Name, address, age, occupation, married or single?

He said, "I'll look in on you later. Just to make sure you're okay. My name is Crops—Jack Crops," he added.

* * * *

THAT evening as Rena lay in bed at home in the apartment she shared with Flo, a package arrived from the florist. American Beauties. The card said: "With My Heart In Beside Them."

Later Jack Crops called in person, and sat by her bedside. He had brought a container of soup and a ready-cooked chicken. When Flo came in from work she joined the feast.

A mutual love and admiration swept Rena and Jack rapidly toward the altar. He was sweet, generous and understanding, the most attractive man she'd ever known. She was not a little annoyed to discover that other women found Jack attractive, too.

Rena knew herself to be the possessive type and she wondered if she could graciously accept this sort of thing through years as his wife.

Women fawned upon him. There was the night of the Policemen's Ball, when that Park Avenue girl draped herself about him as they danced and, then, as they were caught in the spotlight, kissed him squarely on the mouth.

Rena saw it—and also saw red. When Jack took her home she said, "If there's anything in the world I despise, it's a philandering man."

Jack laughed. "With that spoiled little brat? No one takes her seriously. Too much money and man-mad."

"Look at you," continued Rena, icily. "Covered with lipstick! If anything like this ever happens again—we're through!"

"You're jeaolus, Sugar," chuckled Jack. "And do I love it."

The evening ended happily.

* * * *

BUT there was more lipstick in Jack's life. Lipstick which wasn't Rena's. Returning from work one night, tired, cross, Rena found a note from Jack, stuck in a bundle at her door.

"Darling," it said, "I've asked one of the fellows to bring up my shirt and leave it at your door. Would you try to get the lipstick off it for me? I'm worried about it, because it's the initialled one you gave me for my birthday. I know that bad news travels fast, but don't worry about me. I'll phone you later. . . ."

Oh, he would, would he! Of all the crust—asking her to clean his lipsticked shirt! Rena stormed. Clean it? She'd clean him right out of her life!

When Flo entered a little later, Rena was frothing with fury. She paced the floor, waving the offending shirt as a red rag before the bull.

"What would you do to a man like that?" she demanded of Flo. "A guy who'd dare ask you to clean another woman's lipstick off his shirt! What would you do?" she screamed.

Flo shrank back. She said, "Lipstick. Haven't you read about it in the paper? Jack's in hospital, beaten up. The Lipstick Killer turned up again today on the East Side. Jack cornered him in a cellar. It was a terrible fight, but Jack won, thank Heavens!"

Rena looked at the shirt as though it had suddenly turned to gold. She clutched it to her. "And I didn't even know," she whispered. "Get me a cab, Flo. Hurry. Call the florist. Order a dozen roses. American Beauties. Have them ready. I'll pick them up on my way in a minute. Hurry, Flo!"

She dashed for her hat and coat.

Flo followed orders. "Steady, darling," she said when Rena was about to dash out the door. "Here's something else. A card to enclose with the posies. I knew you were too shaky to write so I've done it for you."

Rena snatched the card. It read: "With My Heart In Beside Them."

"Thanks, darling," Rena called back over her shoulder. With my heart in beside them! As if Jack didn't know!

Must Warn World

Of The Unspeakable Dangers From Use Of Atomic Bomb

Physicist Albert Einstein said in New York that the scientists who produced the atomic bomb must warn the world of the "unspeakable disaster" which will take place unless nations change their attitudes toward each other.

Einstein told the fifth annual Nobel anniversary dinner in a transcribed speech that the atomic bomb scientists were "harassed by an equal feeling of responsibility, not to say guilt."

The American and British people as "fighters of peace and liberty" were made trustees of the bomb, he said.

"But so far, we fail to see any guarantee of peace," he said, "we do not see any guarantee of the freedoms that were promised to the nations in the Atlantic Charter."

SMILE AWHILE

"Why does the giraffe have such a long neck?"

"Because the head is so far away from the body."

* * * *

"You do keep your car well cleaned."

"It's only fair. My car keeps me well cleaned, too."

* * * *

Dodd—I notice that in telling about that fish you caught you vary the size for different listeners.

Rodd—Yes. I never tell a man more than I think he'll believe.

* * * *

"Isn't it terrible! I've waited here since 5 o'clock for my husband and now it's half-past six."

"And when were you supposed to meet him?"

"Four o'clock."

* * * *

Said the vicar's wife: "I hear that you won a vacuum cleaner in the raffle, Mrs. Potts.

"Yes, ma'am," replied Mrs. Potts, "but it's no use to me. I ain't got a vacuum."

* * * *

Mazie: "Do you walk around with a grouch?"

Nellie: "No, dearie, I divorced him."

* * * *

Customer in drug store: "I want some talcum powder."

Clerk: "Do you want it scented."

Customer: "No, I'll take it with me."

* * * *

"Some busybody has told my wife that I took you to a dance the other night," said the manager to his secretary.

"Well, what about it?" asked the girl.

"That makes you my former secretary."

* * * *

"And then," said the man in the witness box, "my wife hit me with an oak leaf."

"Well, that couldn't have hurt you," remarked the magistrate.

"Oh, yes, it did, sir. It was from the centre of our dining room table."

* * * *

A Negro called at the hospital and said: "I called to see how mah frien' Joe Brown was getting along."

The nurse said: "Why he's getting along fine; he's convalescing now."

"Well," said the Negro. "I'll sit down and wait till he's through."

* * * *

After examining the proofs of his portrait, the customer got angry. "Do you call this a good likeness?" he stormed. "Have I a squint? Do I look like a prize-fighter? I ask you, do you think I look like this picture?"

The photographer, timid and tactful, replied:

"The answer, sir, is in the negative."

* * * *

Visitor—"And how old are you, Bobbie?"

Bobbie—"I'm just at the awkward age."

Visitor—"Really? And what do you call the awkward age?"

Bobbie—"I'm too old to cry and too young to swear."

A new photoflash bulb produces in 20 thousandths of a second a flash so powerful that it equals the light from a thousand 100-watt incandescent light bulbs.

2652

NEW PLASTIC EYE

Invention Is So Natural That It Defies Detection

A movable plastic eye, so natural as to defy detection, is being made by Waves and enlisted dental technicians and officers in seven United States Naval hospitals, it was revealed by Commander LaMar W. Harris, of the Navy Dental Corps.

Commander Harris said that the plastic eye can do all but see and simulates perfectly movement of a natural eye.

Dentists were assigned by the Navy to perfect an artificial eye early in the war because of their experience in molding plastics to tissue, such as bridges and plates.

Because one family in Germany made all the glass eyes used in this country, war with the Nazis led to an acute shortage of them in this country.

In experiments at the Naval hospital at Bethesda, Md., plastics rather than glass were used. Various chemical combinations were employed until the perfection of the present eye, about a year and a half ago. He told of the superiority of plastics to glass. "Glass not only breaks," he said, "but it sometimes causes discomfort to the wearer."

Commander Harris, demonstrating to reporters, drew one of the plastic models from his pocket and threw it against a wall. It was retrieved, undamaged.

In his lecture, illustrated by colored films, he showed the performance of an operation for fitting the eye, and also its natural, undetected appearance, as worn by sailors.

"The muscles attaching the ball are cut and gathered, so that they fit round the edge of the plastic ball," he said. He described it as a simple operation and said that the Navy is passing its information to the dentists to be disseminated.

He said that the plastic eye is worn with comfort and added that the wearer can remove and replace it easily for cleaning. "There is nothing complicated about it," he said. "It's worn as simply as the old glass eye but with a great deal more comfort."

The plastic eye is made exclusively by Waves and enlisted technicians in the Navy, who had no previous experience with artificial eyes, he said. A water-color sketch is made of a natural eye. This is done in a well lighted room, where the painter catches the minute shading of the natural eye. This sketch, the size of the iris, is then mounted on a plastic base. Over the painting is spread a clear plastic material which soon hardens, methyl-methacry, he said.

It Can Be Done

Figures Show Canadians Able To Manage On Less Sugar

Canadians have a sweet tooth, but it is not as sweet as it was in the early years of the war. Sugar consumption figures bear this out.

In pre-war years and in the first two years of the war, Canadians were consuming more than 1,000,000,000 pounds of sugar annually, or an average of 94.1 pounds per person. This included sugar used for industrial as well as home consumption.

With rationing of sugar starting in July, 1942, consumption figures have dropped from year to year. Estimates by the price board set an over-all sugar consumption in Canada this year of slightly below 800,000,000 pounds, or an average of 71 pounds per person.

Rationing of sugar was imposed because of increased demands, reduction in production and in imports from other countries.

Health Week

An Annual Event To Be Held In February On Matters Of Health

TORONTO.—National headquarters of the Health League of Canada announces that the week of February 3 will be observed as "Health Week"—an annual event designed to impress upon Canadians the importance of all matters pertaining to national, community and personal health.

The League also announces its sponsorship of Canada's third annual "National Social Hygiene Day" which will be observed during "Health Week"—February 6. This particular observance will mark the opening of another season's intensive anti-VD campaign, coinciding with a similar observance in the United States.

SPLENDID IDEA

A railroad company in England runs what is called a "whitewash special"; it carries no passengers, and every time a bump is hit, a splash of whitewash is dropped to mark the place for a repair crew.



IN ON HITLER'S LAST RANT—A graphic description of events leading to the "comic opera" suicide of Hitler in a Reichschancellery bunker has been given Allied counter-intelligence investigators by Capt. Hanna Deitsch, German aviatrix who flew the last German plane out of Berlin. Hitler, she said, went through the motions of directing a phantom rescue army while Goebbels burst into oratory with all the theatrics of a ham actor. Martin Bormann, storm troops chief, joined Hitler in a suicide pact, she claimed.

Food From Canada

Britain Is Gratified For What The People Of Canada Have Done For Them

On the closing day of the 4th Annual Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference held in Ottawa, December 3 to 5, Hon. James G. Gardiner, Dominion Minister of Agriculture read the following message he had just received by cable from Sir Ben Smith, British Minister of Food:

"My best wishes for successful outcome of Dominion-Provincial Agricultural Conference. Since the conference last year, we in the United Kingdom have passed from a state of war to one of peace but the problem of feeding our people is no easier. For all that you and the people of Canada have done during the war period, and particularly during the past twelve difficult months, to help us in this country we are deeply grateful.

"In particular I should like your farmers to know how valuable has been their contribution of wheat, bacon, beef, cheese, eggs and apples during 1945.

"When I spoke to you in October last over the Trans-Atlantic telephone and told you of my great difficulty in maintaining our three-ounce bacon ration, your ready response and the support we received from your countrymen saved the day. I cannot thank you enough for that help.

"Equally I am specially grateful for the extra quantities of meat which Canada has supplied as result of the self-sacrifice which she imposed on their own consumption.

"Although the fighting is over the battle of food continues. Europe and other war devastated areas are still in great need of assistance. Only by maintaining agricultural output at a high level during the coming year can needs be met. I hope that Canada will continue to ship to the United Kingdom such quantities of food as we shall need to maintain, and so far as circumstances make possible, improve the monotonous level of food consumption which we have accepted during the past six years."

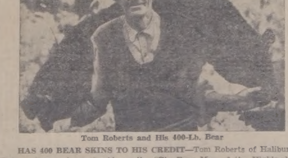
WITHOUT RELEASE

None can make peace with evil—
For what has evil to give?
What terms are those where the devil
Can offer his right to live?
What is war worth if the battle
Can end with a twilight truce—
With men still driven as cattle,
And the breed of Cain left loose?
Freedom has but one charter;
Liberty trades no chains.
What has evil to barter?
Where are the dead men's gains?
No; when the word is spoken—
That sacred sound of peace,
It must come with man's shackles
broken,
And the devil beyond release?

—Adin Ballou in the New York Herald Tribune.

HEAVY ELECTRIC BILL

California Institute of Technology pays a monthly electric bill of $1,500 for one motor which drives the school's huge wind tunnel, but says Pasadena City Manager C. W. Koiner, when the wind tunnel is in full operation it will consume about $5,000 monthly in power.



Tom Roberts and His 400-Lb. Bear

HAS 400 BEAR SKINS TO HIS CREDIT—Tom Roberts of Haliburton, Ont., is known far and wide as the "Big Bear Man of the Highlands of Ontario." He can well claim the title because of the fact he has over 400 bear hides, most of them now floor rugs in various parts of the world, to his credit. Tom will celebrate his 75th birthday in May, 1946, and is today hale and hearty in every sense of the word, with keen eyesight and every inch a man of the woods. "I have given bearskins to my friends. You will find them in New York, Buffalo, Chicago, also many towns and cities in Canada," he stated. Mr. Roberts reports he shot three 200-pound bears last spring, some 200 yards from a farmer's fence, three others on a public highway, 100 yards distant, and three others in a small bush.



✤ Uncommon newslets through Canada: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Cole of Little Lake, Ont., celebrated their 69th wedding anniversary. Both are about 88. . . Birthdays—Mrs. Robert Richards, Bowmanville, Ont., 98; Mrs. Thos. Laughlin, Kinburn, Ont., 94; Calvert Thos. Daykin, Port Alberni, B.C., 98. Chas. D. Porter of Yarmouth, N.S., renewed his subscription to the Herald-Telegram which has been coming to his home as long as he has lived and he's 64. . . Snowmobile bus for bringing children from Thomas' Gore to Lachute, Que., high school, capacity 25, has been delivered, and is propelled by a six-cylinder Chrysler motor. . . An acute crib shortage in Prince George, B.C. hospital forced them to put new arrivals in apple boxes, but shorn of this label: "Cee Grade Unwrapped, Grown in Okanagan Valley", and it worked out swell. . . A flock of Hungarian partridge swooped down, hurtled to death against a C.N.R. engine near Viking, Alta., but one flew in striking Engineer McMillan in the eye and blacked it. While on the run from Vanceboro to Bangor, N.B., a bullet crashed through the cab of a locomotive and nearly snuffed out the life of Hazen E. King, who was so close he got a splinter of glass in his face. . . . For the first time since Barrie, Ont., was incorporated 92 years ago, there will be a woman on the town council. Mrs. Mary Laurie. . . . N. Savage of Manitou Beach, Sask., wanted a particularly large rabbit, failed after several attempts, and came home discouraged. He then heard a loud noise outside and found the rabbit he wanted. It had trailed him home and was caught in the fence. . . . Returned from serving as secretary to the Director of Movement, CHQ, London, Sergeant (Miss) M. Mather came home to Estevan, Sask., and got the job as secretary-treasurer of the town. . . Allie Morrison of Homewood district, Manitoba, had 23 turkeys and a dog killed by a marauding dog. He finally got him with a shotgun blast as he clawed his way through the straw roof of a shed to get the remaining gobblers.

✤ At Okanagan Mission, B.C., George Reeves levelled off a mound of sandy soil and came on the skeleton of an Indian, with three Indian axe heads, a hide scraper, flint spear heads and a stone tube blower. There were no signs of an Indian grave yard, and it is assumed he died fighting and his weapons were buried with him.

✤ Remarkable: Miss Betty Henry, RR2, Bowmanville, Ont., found a naked, day-old orphaned starling. She gave it a loving home, and it has now learned to whistle "Home on the Range", and has been taught to say words. Mrs. Margaret M. Nice of Chicago, greatest American authority on bird behaviour, has taken an interest in this phenomenon.

✤ Post-war recovery: More than 2,900 men will be absorbed by the mining industry in B.C. during 1946, according to a canvass of mining operators by the provincial department of mines. Of this number 800 will be men discharged from the armed forces.

✤ Most of Alberta's exportable wheat is now going to Vancouver to meet the demands from Russia, China and South America, and probably wheat will go to Britain from this port later on. Until recently the wheat was shipped in bulk, but Russia and other trans-Pacific nations now request that it shall be sacked. Sacking equipment at terminal elevators have therefore been installed.

✤ More than 300 people, representing all classes of population, are taking night courses which include English, Spanish, drawing, painting, sewing, weaving and cooking in Arvida, Que. It is known as "University of the North" and came through the efforts of citizens, Catholic and Protestant school authorities and industry. Admission fees are low. This is really something worth while.

✤ According to the Peace River Block News, an old-time hunter returned from a 10-day hunting excursion in the great northland, and says moose, cariboo and deer, once so plentiful is becoming extinct as well as other wild life. Once fresh and green, he declares the country has been burned black, wild animals and birds disappearing. He covered about 200 miles on horseback, meeting trappers and Indians, all had same complaints, specially mentioning destruction of bird's nests and young partridge by bush fires.

✤ When T. E. Langraff of Prince district, Sask., brought down a big 59½ ounce mallard, it proved to be the biggest duck bagged during Saskatchewan's first annual duck derby.

HEALTH LEAGUE APPOINTMENT

Dr. Gordon Bates, General Director of the Health League of Canada, has announced that H. C. Rhodes, formerly of Ottawa and Vancouver, has joined the League to undertake development of branches. Mr. Rhodes, until recently, was assistant director of the public information division of the Department of National Health and Welfare. Prior to joining the federal department in 1943 he was for some years in charge of the British Columbia health department's VD educational program.

MANY ENEMY AGENTS

The Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed that more than 1,500 enemy agents were arrested in the western hemisphere during the war. The list included spies, saboteurs and propagandists.



Saskatchewan Oil

Possibilities Of Extensive Development In The Province

Possibilities of an extensive oil industry in Saskatchewan were outlined recently by F. H. Edmunds, professor of geology at the University of Saskatchewan. Prof. Edmunds said that three wells, National Grant, S.A.C. No. 1, and Community Services No. 2, have produced a total of 9,640 barrels of oil between April and the end of October, and a number of wildcats have been drilled to demonstrate the extent of the field in the Lloydminster area.

Indications pointed to considerable development during 1946, Prof. Edmunds said, adding that forty-nine wells have been drilled in the area since 1934.

Several wells encountered oil in drilling shortly after the discovery of gas, but at that time the best method of handling the wells for production could not be discovered and they were "not entirely satisfactory as producers," Prof. Edmunds said.

A Great Convenience

Canadians Would Appreciate First Class Mail Sent By Air

The Postmaster-General's proposal to carry all first-class mail by air would, if implemented, make Canada the first nation in the world to take so forward a step. On its face, the proposal must meet the objection that a great number of airplanes would be required to carry all the first-class mail sent across the country, but in fact the problem is not so simply stated. It would be uneconomical and save no time to send short-haul mail by air, and doubtless present practices will be continued in this respect; but the carriage of first-class mail between Canada's principal cities and across the continent can be carried out without the addition of too many planes. What must be balanced primarily, is the added cost against the added convenience.—Montreal Star.

SELECTED

RECIPES

BREAKFAST IN A BOWL

Simple breakfasts can be dramatic too, and for all their stream-lined proportions, modern first meals of the day have charm and goodness, and a stick-to-the-ribs quality that belies their delicate look.

Crisp cereal—a favorite breakfast standby the country over—comes to even the hastiest breakfast table served in the grand manner with your favorite canned peaches or other fruit.

Bowls heaping with whole wheat flakes and bananas, and crowned with just a sprinkle of light brown sugar and top milk are a delightful variation of a familiar and favorite breakfast theme. Light but satisfying, streamlined but nourishing, this is the sort of breakfast mainstay for busy days and busy moderns. This cereal breakfast bowl contributes calcium, iron, phosphorus and several of the vitamins toward the daily nutritional requirements.

Menus For Sunday Brunch

Corn Flakes with Canned Peaches and Juice
Oven Fried Fish Fillets
Crumbly Coffee Cake
Raspberry Jam
Coffee Milk

* * * *

Sliced Bananas
Whole Wheat Flakes with Top Milk
Eggs Goldenrod on Toast Wedges
Extra Toast Marmalade
Coffee Milk

NEW NAVAL BASE

Britain will have a great new naval base on the Clyde—possibly at Greenock—which will move her sea strategy from east to west, if plans being considered by the government and the Admiralty are approved, the Daily Mail reported.



DOG BLAMED FOR ALARM—For the second time in Brantford, Ont., in recent weeks, police have been called out by "false alarms" turned in by watchdogs. In both cases, police discovered the dogs were merely lonesome and wanted to talk to the telephone operator. Blackie, on the first night of guard duty at a shop, tipped over the telephone and started barking into it when the operator asked for the number.

Offers London Home

For New American Embassy, Says A Newspaper Report

Barbara Hutton, heiress to the Woolworth fortune and one of the world's richest women, has written to President Truman to offer her London home, Winfield House, Regents Park, for use as a new American embassy, according to reports in London newspapers. The lease on the present embassy building in Grosvener Square expires in 1947.

Budget Apron



By ANNE ADAMS

"Over everything" apron, Pattern 4725, takes only one yard of fabric, in the small size. Wide scalloped straps stay-put, heart pockets hold a lot! Perfect for gift-giving.

Pattern 4725, in sizes small (14-16), medium (18-20), large (40-42). Small size, 1 yard, 35-inch fabric.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coins (stamps cannot be accepted) for this pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number and send orders to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg, Man.

The jack-o'-lantern mushroom is phosphorescent, and its glow can be seen for some distance at night.



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Our Flour is always reliable. It is manufactured from wheat grown in your own district, and ground in your own town.

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Will be at the QUEEN'S HOTEL at Delia the second and fourth Saturday of each month.

W. H. SPADY, D.C., Ph. C.

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Church Services

THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

Rev. T. TAYLOR, Minister.

Sunday School .. .. 11.00 a.m.
Service of Worship .. 7.30 p.m.

And on Alternate Sundays:

Craigmyle .. .. 11.00 a.m.
Hand Hills .. .. 2.00 p.m.
Michichi .. .. 2.15 p.m.

Come and Worship

Delia Inter-Denominational Sunday School

In the old school building every Sunday at 11 a.m.

Everybody welcome

Local Grain Prices.

(By I J. Olson, Alberta Pool Elevators)

Wednesday, January 16, 1946.

Oats—	
2 c.w.	.49½
Ex. 3 c.w.	.48½
3 c.w.	.48½
Ex. 1 feed	.48½
1 feed	.47½
2 feed	.47½
3 feed	.35½
Barley—	
No. 2 c.w. 6 row	.68¾
No. 3 c.w 6 row	.68¾
1 feed	.67¾
2 feed	.66¾
3 feed	.66¾
Rye—	
2 c.w.	1.50
3 c.w.	1.45
4 c.w.	1.35½

Dominion Wheat Board Prices

No. 1 Northern	1.08
No. 2 Northern	1.05
No. 3 Northern	1.03
No. 4 Northern	.98
No. 5 Wheat	.93
No. 6 Wheat	.89
Feed Wheat	.87

FARM FOR SALE

ALFRED ERNEST ESTATE. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to Monday, 28th January, 1946 for the purchase of North West ¼ 9-29-16. W. 4th, as described in Certificate of Title No. 45 B 220. House, Barn, 140 acres broken, fenced. No tender necessarily accepted. Public Administrator, Land Titles' Bldg., Calgary

WANTED

50 or more fat yearling hens. Apply, QUEEN'S HOTEL, Delia.

Janitor Wanted

Wanted (adult) janitor for Delia United Church. Apply to Secretary, Ladies' Aid, before January 25th.

FOR SALE

Three bred good grade Yorkshire gilts. Farrow about March 21st and 25th, and April 5th. Priced to sell.

ALEX. BEATON, Delia.
Phone R817

FOR SALE

Clear 158 acres School Land; school on Quarter; 14 miles South of Delia. $500 cash, and $100 per year for 5 years; better terms for all cash.

E. W. McFADDEN, 312 St. James St., Victoria B.C.

Price of Sugar

Of all the food commodities produced, sugar is one of the most volatile in the price ranges. Cuba, the greatest sugar producing island in the world, wants a degree of price security to extend into the peace years and is asking the United States for a formal contract covering a number of years. The United States is not anxious so to do because in a couple of years the Philipines will be back in the sugar business and so will Java, and there will be an abundance of that product.

In a booklet by the Chinese ministry of information in New York, it is said that in China wood is worth its weight in Victory Bonds—that is, almost.

The Delia Times

PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY EVGS

Jos. McKibbon,.. Editor and Proprietor

Subscription rates $2.00 per annum payable in advance.

Classified Advertising, such as Lost, Stolen or Strayed, Articles Wanted or For Sale, &c., 50c. first insertion, first five lines or less; extra lines 10c per line. Subsequent insertions, 25c; extra lines 5c, prepaid. If charged 25c extra will be added.

Municipal, Legal and Reader Advertisements 15c per line first insertion, 10c per line each subsequent insertion.

Display Advertising and Local ad. rates on application.

Changes of advertising must reach this office not later than noon each Tuesday to insure insertion in the following issue.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1946

PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT AND EDUCATION COSTS

The Alberta School Trustees' Association, in conjunction with the Alberta Teachers' Association, has resolved that an Educational Conference should be called of all province wide organizations interested in education.

Baldly stated, the purpose of this proposed conference is to place emphasis on the repeated demands of both Municipal and Trustees' Associations that a larger share of educational costs should be borne by the provincial government; demands that have been consistently ignored in past years. Now, however, with other provincial governments taking steps to give relief in this matter—Ontario has recently decided to pay 50 per cent of the cost of education—and in view of the buoyant state of provincial revenues, the time has surely come for the Alberta government to pay more attention to demands voiced by responsible representatives of the people.

In the light of progress, it is now generally agreed that the best education possible is indispensable for our young people, yet a point has been reached in the incidence of taxation where it is impossible for municipalities (both urban and rural) to carry the burden of increased educational costs, superimposed upon the ordinary cost of administration, to which is added the care and hospitalization of indigents, a 25 per cent share of Mothers' Allowances, and a 10 per cent share of Old Age Pensions—all this on the narrow basis of a property tax. Incidentally, Alberta is the only province in the Dominion demanding 10 per cent of Old Age Pensions from the municipalities.

A total of 13 organizations in Alberta, who have already expressed their interest in this matter, have been invited to attend this Conference, and it is sincerely to be hoped that some tangible results will follow the outcome of their deliberations.

WHAT IS "DEMOCRATIC?"

Newly formed governments, these days, are not acceptable to us if they are not "democratic." But what is "democratic?" Can we demand democracy in other countries? Or is it something that can only be inspired?

To many Canadians democracy means simply the privilege of voting for the leaders they would like and then criticising what they got. This is not very inspiring to other countries. They may envy us our food, electrical gadgets and our comforts, but what is there to make them want our "democratic" government?

True democracy, of course, is more than a form of government—more even than the privilege to choose and criticize. It is the full expression of men's caring for each other.

It is a matter not simply of electing our leaders, but of caring enough for them to see they grow in moral, spiritual and intellectual stature and are really fit to lead. Then to help them do their job by the way we do our own. "You have made my work of government easier," said one national leader to a group of patriots who were living their lives and doing their work by the highest moral standards.

Democracy is also an expression of our caring for the ordinary man. It is the responsibility we take for our own children and for the whole problem of juvenile delinquency. It is what we as individuals and families do for the unemployed and for unemployment—for the unhappy and the broken homes and the strained relations that have made them so. It is how we change so that we can get along with the fellow we couldn't get on with before.

The collectivist idea is to leave such matters to the cold and mechanical handling of government. This lessens individual capacity for caring—robs us of the exercise of heart which is as necessary to the growth of human beings as exercise of body.

Were we to rouse again the early pioneer spirit of caring for and sharing with each other, we might still inspire the uncertain countries to be democratic.

To demand it of them simply breeds resistance or pretense.

—Pull Together Canada Press Service.

Local and District

Ken. Harcus was a visitor to Calgary last week,

* * *

Joe Corlett is a registered guest at the Queen's Hotel for the winter.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. Joberg, of the Handhills district, left last week for a visit to the coast.

* * *

Mrs. Adam Beaton left for Calgary on Saturday, January 5, in order to receive medical treatment.

* * *

Isabelle Sinclair, of Calgary, left by bus on Sunday last, after spending the Christmas holidays at the home of her parents.

* * *

Vere Kidston left on Saturday for Nova Scotia, on a visit to his mother, and will return at the end of March.

* * *

Mrs. Alex. Beaton, of Majestic, left on Thursday night's train on a visit to her family at Regina, Sask.

* * *

W. D. Fitzsimmons left by bus for Calgary on Monday evening, arriving home with a new 1946 Chevrolet automobile.

* * *

Mrs. H. Shoults, of the Queen's Hotel, is a visitor at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Dr. and Mrs. Holt, of Hanna.

* * *

Mrs. W. L. Carter and Mrs. O. Young were delegates from the local U.F.W.A. attending the convention, held in Calgary last week.

* * *

Messrs. John D. McKay, W. K. Sutherland, and Leslie Stephens were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Fitzsimmons on Sunday.

* * *

The Women's Missionary Society is pleased to announce that the objective of $130.00 has been reached. At the last meeting an election of officers took place.

* * *

In accordance with provincial government regulations, J. Cramer and N. Golley were engaged to perform the re-assessment of all village land and property.

* * *

Pvtes. Lloyd Fletcher, O. Almond, and LAC's Peel Hudgeon and Emerson Reid returned from overseas recently, having travelled on the s.s. Queen Elizabeth.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Dunfield, of Edmonton, spent two weeks during the holidays at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Leslie Dunfield, and also visited Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Leckie.

* * *

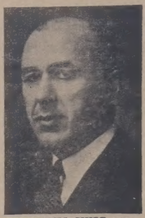
Those interested will be glad to learn that the Missionary and Maintenance Fund has reached its allocation of $130.00. Rev. Thos. Taylor made this announcement at a recent church service.

* * *

—On Sunday, January 20th, a Memorial Service will be held in the Inter-Denominational S.S., at 2 p.m., in memory of our Superintendent, Mr. N. J. McEwen, who passed away last December 16. Mr. C. Hallman and Mr. H. Montgomery will be the speakers.

* * *

The fine weather of the past two weeks was interrupted during the early hours of Thursday last, when a snowstorm blew in from the northwest. From two to three inches of light snow fell and, driven by the wind, quickly drifted over roads. However, Friday turned bright and sunny, but night temperatures hovered around the zero mark. Sunday gave a variety of weather; at 9 a.m. it was calm with a temperature of 34 degrees. A short time later the wind changed to the northeast, bringing in a snow squall, with a resulting rapid drop on the thermometer which at 9 p.m. had fallen 30 degrees.



PERSONNEL CHIEF: William Manson who has been appointed vice-president of personnel for the Canadian Pacific Railway with headquarters at Montreal. He comes east after 36 years with the C.P.R. in the West where he had risen to the post of general manager after experience in all four western provinces, including service at Vancouver as general superintendent of the important British Columbia district. Two intensive tours of eastern lines right through to the Atlantic seaboard in the last 20 months gave him a complete picture of the Canadian Pacific system.

RADIO

The following are among the high lights of programs to be heard over CBC stations on Thursday, Friday, Saturday and Sunday, Jan 17, 18, 19 and 20 All times mentioned are Mountain Daylight Time.

THURSDAY, JAN. 17

6:00 p.m. Drama.
6:30 " Voice of Victor.
7:00 " Music Hall.
7:30 " Peerless Parade.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:15 " CBC News Roundup.
8:30 " Panorama.
9:00 " Drama.
9:30 " The Story of Music.
10:00 " Gregory Clark.
10:15 " Music for You.
10:30 " Dance Orchestra.
11:00 " CBC News.

FRIDAY. JAN. 18

6:00 p.m. Toronto Symphony "Pops"
7:00 " Johnny Home Show.
7:30 " Waltz Time.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:15 " CBC News Round-up.
8:30 " Montreal Festival.
9:00 " Books for the Times.
9:15 " Soliloquy.
9:30 " Vancouver Playhouse.
10:00 " Raymond Arthur Davis.
10:15 " Recital.
10:30 " CBR Concert Orchestra.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:15 " Northern Messenger.

SATURDAY, JAN. 19

6:00 p.m. Share the Wealth.
6:30 " House Party.
7:00 " N.H.L. Hockey.
8:30 " Organ Music.
9:00 " Red River Barn Dance.
9:30 " Impressions in Ivory.
10:00 " Leicester Sq. to Broadway.
10:30 " Celeste et Valentin.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:15 " Dance Orchestra.

SUNDAY, JAN. 20

6:00 p.m. The Charlie McCarthy Show.
6:30 " Week-End Review.
6:45 " Our Special Speaker.
7:00 " Stage 45.
7:30 " Album of Familiar Music.
8:00 " CBC National News.
8:15 " The Old Songs.
8:30 " Sunday Night Show.
9:00 " BBC Newsreel.
9:30 " Roy Locksley Conducts.
10:30 " Vesper Hour.
11:00 " CBC News.
11:15 " Canadian Yarns.

Pool Officials Re-Elected

At the meeting of the board of directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool held during the present week, Ben S Plumer was re-elected chairman, and E H. Keith vice-chairman. Representatives on the Canadian Wheat Pool board will include the chairman, vice-chairman and G. G. Coote of Nanton, director for the Claresholm division.

Cards of Thanks

I wish to thank the very kind friends of the district who sent me so many flowers and letters while in the Holy Cross Hospital, Calgary.

Mrs. Adam Beaton.

The family of the late Jessie Hubbard wish to thank the Rev. Thos. Taylor, friends and neighbors for kindness and sympathy shown them during their recent sad bereavement; also for the beautiful floral tributes and letters of sympathy.

Village of Delia

Auditor's Financial Statement

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1945

RECEIPTS

	In Bank	Cash on Hand	Total
Balances December 31, 1944—			
Municipal Account	$1,622 30	—	
Tax Sale Surplus Trust Account	91 60	—	
Totals	$1,713 90	—	$1,713 90
Receipts on Account Taxation—			
Municipal Taxes		$2,598 37	
School Taxes		116 95	
Hospital Taxes		602 18	3,317 50
Licenses and Permits—			
Business—Dog, $15; Draying, $30; Restaurants, $10; Hotel, $7.50; Milk Vendor, $4; Hall, $5; Pool Hall, $5		$ 76 50	76 50
Rents, Concessions and Franchises—			
Sundry Rentals		$240 00	240 00
Miscellaneous—			
Refund of repairs on Crawford House under Tax Recovery		43 89	43 89
Outstanding Cheque, Dec. 31, 1945—Municipal			77 31
			$5,469 10

PAYMENTS

	Amount	Total
Outstanding Cheques or Overdraft, Dec. 31, 1944—		
Municipal		$ 15 50
General Government—		
Salaries—Sec.-Treas., $420.00; Audit Fees, $15.00	$ 435 00	
Legal Expenses	32 55	
L.T.O., $10.00; Delegates' Expenses, $25.00	35 00	
Postage, $39.86; Stationery, $17.82	57 68	
Office Expenses, $93.75; Phone, $58.83; Ins., $54.74	207 32	
Association Fees	7 50	
Advertising	23 00	
Exchange on Cheques	1 98	800 03
Protection to Person and Property—		
Fire Protection, $14.20; Police Department, $180.00	$ 194 20	
Street Lighting	559 75	753 95
Public Works—		
Streets, Wells and Sidewalks	$ 383 43	
Workmen's Compensation Board	11 78	395 21
Sanitation and Waste Removal		12 50
Public Welfare—		
Indigent Relief	$ 99 00	
Hospital Bills	109 11	
Municipal Hospital Requisition	400 00	
Old Age and Blind Pensions	96 20	
Grants—Woods' Christian Home	5 00	709 31
Recreation and Community Services—		
Delia Rest Room, Donation	$ 15 00	
Parks, $4.20; Skating Rink, $109.75; Cemetery, $15.00	128 95	
Rent of Hall for Film Forum	15 00	158 95
Miscellaneous—		
Donation for V-Day Decorations	$ 9 03	
School Taxes Remitted, $116.95; Social Services Tax Req. Remitted, $102.00	218 95	
Refund of overpaid rent for Crawford House	7 00	234 98

	In Bank	Cash on Hand	Total
Balances December 31, 1945—			
Municipal or General Account	$2,297 07	—	
Tax Sale Surplus Trust Account	91 60	—	
	$2,388 67		$2,388 67
			$5,469 10

ASSETS

	Amount	Total
Net Balances December 31, 1945—		
Municipal or General Account	$2,219 76	
Tax Sale Surplus Trust Account	91 60	
	$2,311 36	$2,311 36
Accounts Receivable—		
Cement Pavement in front of Post Office		36 00
Taxes Receivable (not including Property Acquired for Taxes)—		
Municipal or Amalgamated Taxes	$ 214 56	
Hospital Taxes	92 71	307 27
Taxes Receivable on Property Acquired for Taxes—		
Municipal or Amalgamated Taxes	$3,224 40	
School Taxes—Reported arrears	3,109 76	$6,334 16
Inventories—Fire Department		120 00
		$9,108 79

LIABILITIES

	Amount	Total
Accounts Payable—		
Salaries—Sec.-Treas.	$ 35 00	
Indigent Relief	9 00	
Light and Power	44 76	
Coal	13 50	
Skating Rink	4 00	106 26
Due to Province—		
Old Age and Blind Pensions	$ 96 20	96 20
Other Liabilities—		
Tax Sale Surplus Trust Account	$ 91 60	
School Taxes receivable on property acquired for Taxes	3,109 76	3,201 36
Surplus		5,704 97
		$9,108 79

TAX STATEMENT

	Total	Current Year's Levy	Prior Years' Arrears
Balance January 1, 1945	$3,981 37	$ 249 74	$3,731 63
Current Year's Levy	3,526 26	3,526 26	
Penalties and Costs added in 1945	216 14		216 14
Total Due	$7,723 77	$3,776 00	$3,947 77
Collections in 1945, including Costs	$3,200 55	$2,974 77	$ 225 78
Discounts Allowed	254 06	254 06	
Cancellations	737 49		737 49
Uncollected Taxes Dec. 31, 1945	3,531 67	547 17	2,984 50

1944 Mill Rates—Municipal, 18; Hospital, 2; Social Services, 2½.
Estimated Population of Village, 236.

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have audited the accounts of the Village of Delia for the year ending December 31st, 1945, and have compared the said accounts with their relative vouchers, and certify that in my opinion the foregoing financial statements are properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the financial affairs of the Village, according to the best of my information, the explanations given to me, and as shown by the records, subject to any qualifications mentioned in Auditor's Special Report herewith

The statistical information contained herein was obtained from the books and records of the Village, or from information supplied by officials of the Village.

Dated at Craigmyle, Alberta, this 9th day of January, 1946.

(Signed), J. M. ARMSTRONG, AUDITOR.
Address: Craigmyle, Alberta.